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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, fair. Temp 2-9 (36-8). Friday, cloudy, possible rain. LONDON: Thursday, showers and sunny spells. Temp. 3-7 (37-45). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temp. 3-13 (37-55) NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 3-10 (37-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Dm.	Iceland	150 Ukr.	Nigeria	70 k.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Dm	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Israel	17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

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Expected to Begin Next Week

Europe Ready to Start EMS As France Lifts Objections

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 7 (IHT) — The new European Monetary System (EMS) is expected to start operating next week after France today lifted its objections that had delayed the system for three months.

At a French Cabinet meeting today, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that he would propose starting the EMS next week because he was satisfied with an agreement to dismantle farm subsidies. That agreement was reached late last night by the European Economic Community agriculture ministers in Brussels.

The other EEC countries had agreed to start the EMS last Jan. 1, except Britain which is staying out of the system and also rejected the agricultural compromise achieved in Brussels.

By accepting a compromise in the French-West German dispute over EEC farm-price subsidies, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing — who was one of the architects of the EMS — enabled the system to go into effect formally, probably during the summit meeting of European leaders which opens here on Monday.

Finance ministers and central bankers of EEC countries planned to meet later today to decide the technicalities of the EMS start-up, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer said in Washington. The European officials are in Washington to attend an interim meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

To Be Fixed on Monday

The exchange rates of the participating countries will be fixed on Monday so that the EMS can start on Tuesday next week, EEC sources were quoted as saying.

The EMS will link the currencies of eight EEC countries, confining changes in their exchange rates among themselves to narrow margins. The aim is to create a zone of monetary stability relatively sheltered from fluctuations in the U.S. dollar.

The launching of the EMS will have a psychological impact by reaffirming EEC governments' determination to protect its currencies and try to stimulate a combined European approach to economic growth. Many European officials see the EMS — which will enable participating governments to draw on a $30-billion credit facility to protect their currencies, and is intended to develop into a European Monetary Fund — as the biggest step toward European economic integration since the EEC was enlarged in 1973.

Its formal implementation, however, is expected to have little immediate impact on the money markets. The eight EMS currencies have stayed stable since the plan was agreed on in December.

Way Cleared

The way was cleared for the EMS to go into effect when EEC agriculture ministers agreed last night in Brussels on a compromise proposal for coping with EEC farm-price export subsidies, which currently favor the farmers in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press

A Cario workman hangs pre-visit banners of President Carter and President Sadat.

Mideast Awaits Carter in Mood Of Hopefulness

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 7 (IHT) — President Carter was set to fly tonight to Cairo, amid cautious optimism, in a risky but dramatic effort to bring about the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord he has sought for so long.

In Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem, officials expressed upbeat views on the prospects for finally concluding an agreement, although they hedged that it was not all settled yet.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was scheduled to fly tonight from New York to Israel tonight to prepare for Mr. Carter's visit, scheduled for Saturday.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that almost all unresolved issues have been settled between the United States and Israel, and that a treaty "seems wrapped up" as long as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat approves the U.S. compromise formulas.

Mr. Dayan said that the only issues remaining in the draft treaty were the timing of an exchange of ambassadors and the exact wording of language setting a target date for completing negotiations on self-government for Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Outstanding Issues

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted Mr. Dayan as saying that outstanding issues between the United States and Israel also must be settled, including a U.S. grant of billions of dollars for redeployment of two Israeli air bases in the Sinai and U.S. guarantees about Egypt's honoring the treaty.

In Cairo, Egyptian officials said that Mr. Carter's visit, which begins tomorrow with meetings with Mr. Sadat on U.S. proposals already approved by the Israeli Cabinet, may be "the final sprint" to a treaty. Mr. Sadat yesterday received a preview of the U.S. plan from Carter emissaries.

Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil, who was Egypt's chief negotiator in the recent Camp David talks, said after a briefing by Mr. Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski that chances for a treaty are "rather good."

Mr. Khalil met today with President Sadat to review the U.S. proposals. Afterward, he cautioned that following Cabinet consideration tomorrow morning of the "very positive" U.S. formulas, Egypt might "introduce some changes." But he said that the Carter formula "did not deviate much" from the accords reached at last fall's Camp David summit.

President Carter spent much of today in conference with his advisers on the decision to stake his personal prestige on a bid to conclude a treaty that has eluded statesmen for three decades. He was leaving Andrews Air Force Base tonight on the first leg of a trip that is expected to take a week.

U.S. officials said that while too many details remained to expect a treaty to be signed, sealed and delivered in the coming week, they do not rule out initialing an accord. Last night, a White House official said that it would not be possible to conclude all treaty formalities during the Carter trip.

Agreeable to Sadat

Such top U.S. officials as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who will accompany the president, are said to feel that the proposals will be agreeable to Mr. Sadat. That is because they preserve the idea of a target date — one year from now — for completing preparations for elections for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Administration officials said that the U.S. planned to discuss major increases in military and economic aid with both Israel and Egypt during the trip, but that there was no intention of seeking either U.S. base facilities or defense treaties with either one.

Egypt and Israel were preparing tight security measures for Mr. Carter's visit. While Egypt was readying an exuberant welcome, including a huge mechanical dove of peace on a float, Arabs opposing the Israeli-Egyptian accord were reported to be considering a summit meeting soon to discuss the effects of the president's visit.

Mr. Dayan said in Jerusalem that apart from the treaty, Egypt and Israel still have to negotiate guarantees of Israeli access to oil produced in the Gulf of Suez, and that Israel and the United States still must negotiate specific U.S. commitments for economic and military assistance, according to Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne.

Beyond those issues, the foreign minister said, are several broader, problematical questions to be discussed when Mr. Begin and Mr. Carter meet. Those include a role for Egypt as surrogate negotiator if Jordan's King Hussein refuses to join the West Bank autonomy talks, and the possibility of beginning autonomy negotiations first in the Gaza Strip if West Bank Palestinians, as expected, refuse to cooperate.

Further, Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin still must negotiate "the amount of responsibility" the United States will assume if the treaty is violated, Mr. Dayan said.

Closed Meeting

In a closed briefing for foreign ambassadors, Mr. Dayan said that before Prime Minister Begin went to Washington last week, eight issues remained unsolved between the U.S. and Israel, while now the differences have narrowed to refinements of two aspects of the treaty itself, plus the tangential bilateral arrangement.

But Mr. Dayan was quoted by a ministry aide as saying, "If we permit the erosion of one small thing,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Commentary

One-Upmanship Tests 2 Presidents in Mexico

By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY (WP) — As French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing entered the presidential quarters of a Mexico City hotel last week, his first question was: "Did President Carter stay here?"

The answer was "no." Security-conscious Americans had lodged Mr. Carter at the U.S. ambassador's home, he was told. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's question reflected his sensitivity to what was awaiting him: the comparisons that would be drawn between the French state visit here and the American one two weeks before.

Pictures of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his wife dangled from the same downtown trees where the Carters' portraits had been. The diplomatic corps was perched to check the size of the crowds, the warmth of the handshakes, the generosity of speech — those telltale little signs of stately one-upmanship.

Like Mr. Carter, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had his eyes on the vast pools of oil that flood much of underground Mexico. But there was a distinct advantage: Mr. Carter had already run the gauntlet of Mexico's new nationalism and self-assertion stemming from the oil.

Scolding Played Up

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing knew that President Jose Lopez Portillo, his Mexican host, was confident enough to have delivered an unprecedented public scolding of a U.S. president. France's press had given it broad display. In private, French officials conceded that they could be able to capitalize on Mexico's recent energy troubles with the United States and the latest wave of anti-Americanism.

Publicly, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing figured an avalanche of flattery on Mexican heads, singing the praise of "the stability of (Mexican) political institutions, the might of its industrial development, the talent and imagination of its leaders."

Hinting at Mexico's past and present troubles with the United States, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in a speech: "I have not come to hide discrepancies, since there are some between us. My visit is not even designed to rekindle the memories of a great, common intellectual past, because those are engraved in the memory of our people."

"Splendid stuff," sniffed a British diplomat after sitting through another hour of French and Mexican oratory, most of which involved mutual solicitude and flattery. "The French after all are the champions of rhetoric, and the Mexicans are being more French than the French."

AP

President Giscard d'Estaing

Edge on Warmth

The size of the crowds and the efforts made in the name of protocol were no different for the U.S. and the French presidents, but local warmth was tangibly and deliberately in favor of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Whereas Mexicans feel that they have little in common with — and are often suspicious of — Americans, members of the elite are staunch Francophiles. "Whatever the politics of this meeting, Mexicans last week were celebrating their Latin and European heritage," said a Mexican musician who had watched intellectuals and politicians with shining eyes fight for elbow room at a reception for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Unlike Mr. Carter, who visited a Mexican village to talk to ordinary folk, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing held

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Police in Belfast Find 40 Bombs

BELFAST, March 7 (AP) — Police discovered a cache of 40 bombs today in the dock section, and said that they had been intended for a "devastating attack" on the city by IRA.

Reports said that the bombs were found in a house in Kilmood Street in the Short Strand area. Residents were evacuated and British Army bomb experts were called in.

A police spokesman said: "This is the largest haul of ready-made bombs ever found in Northern Ireland. There is no doubt that the action of the police and the army thwarted a massive and imminent attack on Belfast by the Provisional IRA."

Hanoi Says Peking Still Fighting Despite Announced Withdrawal

BANGKOK, March 7 (NYT) — Vietnam charged today that Chinese troops were continuing "barbarous acts of war" despite Peking's announcement two days ago that its troops were withdrawing from Vietnam.

In a broadcast by the Hanoi radio, Vietnam declared that Chinese troops had been "badly defeated" and that Peking had been forced to announce its retreat. The station continued: "Yet, the Chinese aggressors yesterday and this morning continued to carry out many barbarous criminal acts, including plundering, bombing people's houses and wanton shellings."

The broadcast cited a number of localities in Vietnam's northern provinces where the Chinese were continuing to commit acts of war. In particular, the station charged that Chinese troops were looting villages around Lang Son, which the Chinese captured last weekend in what apparently was the key battle of the border war that began Feb. 17.

The Hanoi radio also announced that Chinese troops had been shelling the town of Cao Bang and villages around that provincial capital, about 120 miles north of Hanoi. Western analysts believe that Chinese forces captured the town early in the fighting and may have withdrawn from it in recent days. The broadcast made no link between its reports of continued fighting and Hanoi's announcement yesterday that Vietnam would continue the war if Chinese troops did not carry out Peking's stated intention of withdrawing.

An editorial, in today's issue of the Vietnamese Communist Party daily Nhan Dan, said, "In order to show our goodwill for peace, we will allow them to withdraw their troops." But it threatened to punish the invaders if they continued to commit acts of war. Diplomatic observers here attributed no great significance to the Vietnamese charges of continued Chinese aggression. They considered them mostly the requisite "background noise" for a disengagement in which both sides were eager to claim victory.

'Glorious Victory'

No intelligence information was available here on whether Chinese troops were withdrawing. A diplomat pointed out, however, that Vietnam's broadcast accused Chinese troops of blowing up bridges around Lang Son, which might be part of a disengagement maneuver. The Vietnamese newspaper described the outcome of the fighting as a "glorious victory" and spoke of a "disastrous defeat" for China. Hanoi radio asserted that 45,000 Chinese troops had been killed or wounded, but military experts considered the figure exaggerated. Vietnam has not explained how it counted the enemy's wounded.

Despite the Chinese announcement of withdrawal, the Hanoi broadcast reported that Vietnam was changing to a wartime "lifestyle," with extra hours for workers and military-preparedness training.

[Meanwhile, Japan's Kyodo news service reported from Peking that China had claimed killing at least 10,000 Vietnamese and taking more than 1,000 prisoner, according to the Associated Press. Kyodo said that the ranking Chinese official who told this to a visiting Japanese group had declined to comment on Chinese casualties.]

China Withdrawal

HONG KONG, March 7 (Reuters) — The Chinese news agency said today that some of Peking's forces had returned to Chinese territory, but it did not specify how many.

In a brief report, the agency said that a number of Chinese troops, from southern Guangxi (Kwangsi) and Yunnan provinces, "have returned to Chinese territory, after striking back at the Vietnamese aggressors."

Khomeini Assails Iran Ministers

TEHRAN, March 7 (AP) — Iran's provisional government appeared headed for a crisis today after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called the nation's ministers "weak" and derided them for believing that "everything should be copied from the West."

The Khomeini-appointed government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan, which is primarily made up of Western-educated liberals, has expressed anger about the secret trials, executions and arrests by Ayatollah Khomeini's followers. A revolutionary firing squad executed six men last night, after they were found guilty of kidnapping boys and placing them at the service of homosexuals.

No disturbances were reported in the oil fields, however. Officials of the National Iranian Oil Co. announced that, within 24 hours, crude-oil production had risen by 300,000 barrels to 2 million barrels, as the nation's main refining complex in Abadan neared maximum capacity.

Ayatollah Khomeini's criticisms were made as rumors persisted that Mr. Bazargan was considering resigning because of his lack of power. His aides denied reports that he had resigned. Mr. Bazargan threatened to quit a week ago, after he attacked the "revolutionary committee," the followers of Ayatollah Khomeini who have been running a parallel government and undermining the authority of the provisional government.

'Weak Characters'

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a speech today, attacked suggestions by the provisional government that Iranians should have the opportunity to set up a Western-style democracy, instead of an Islamic republic. The ayatollah attacked some government ministers, "who have weak characters," for believing that "everything should be copied from the West," in the speech to theological students and religious leaders in the holy city of Qom. "You are weak, sir. You are weak, and, as long as you are weak, you are under the influence of the strong ones," the ayatollah said, apparently referring to Mr. Bazargan.

"Our problem is that we are too much influenced by the West. For long years, we have been under the influence of America. It will take time to change, but you have to make an effort. You say we are standing on our own feet now, but you are still talking of a democratic republic, which means a Western republic," he said. "We are independent, our laws are from Islam."

The ayatollah criticized government ministries for using silver cutlery, plates and lavish furnishings used under the shah, while "the nation lives in slums and caves." The ayatollah also insisted that women working in the ministries should wear clothes that do not reveal their shapes.

Human-Rights Panel

The shah's plans for industrial development, accompanied by the adoption of Western dress and traditions, were opposed by Iran's conservative Moslem leadership. They joined the shah's political opposition to drive him from the country in January, after a year of strikes and civil unrest.

Thousands are believed to be under arrest, and 40 persons are believed to have been executed by revolutionary firing squads — 13 on morals charges and 27 for being officials of the shah's regime. A group called the Iranian Committee for the Defense of Human Rights asked Mr. Bazargan today to be allowed to monitor prison conditions and attend trials, which it said should be held in open court. No response was reported.

Meanwhile, oil sources said that they expected production to level off at around 3 million barrels daily, with 2.4 million barrels being exported. Under the former regime, 6 million barrels were produced and 5.4 million barrels exported. Exports resumed Monday, when a supertanker loaded 250,000 tons of crude oil for Japan. Another arrived today to take on oil for the U.S.-based Ashland Oil Co.

A U.S. Journalist's Visit to Uganda: Short But Chilling

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 7 — The Ugandan security man slowly removed his dark glasses and stared at us with impassive eyes, his lips forming a faint, accusing smile. "Why," he repeated, "have you really come to Uganda?"

I shifted my glance to the cement floor. A blue light bulb hung from the ceiling of the interrogation room. Sunlight filtered through the drawn curtains. I swallowed hard and lit a cigarette. "You must tell me everything," the man said, tapping a pencil impatiently on his desk. "Who sent you here? What is your mission? What is your military experience? You must be honest because I will find out if you are lying." He thinks we are CIA or mercenaries, I thought. Visions of detention cells swept through my mind. How could we explain that we had not intended to be in Uganda in the first place?

It was last Saturday. Thirty minutes earlier, my colleagues — David Hood of Time magazine and Bob Sputo, a photographer on assignment with Time — and I had crossed the bridge over the river separating Kenya and Uganda, intending only to chat with Ugandan

. . . I swallowed hard and lit a cigarette. 'You must tell me everything,' the man said, tapping a pencil impatiently. 'Who sent you here?. . . You must be honest because I will find out if you are lying.'

officials at the checkpoint before returning the 500 yards to Kenya. Ugandan refugees fleeing the fighting in their country and moneysellers trying to peddle worthless Ugandan shillings at a 90-percent discount watched us with curiosity as we approached the Ugandan police substation at Malaba.

The man in the dark glasses stepped into the sunlight. He ignored our forced greetings and listened wordlessly as, trying to overcome our uneasiness, we made inane remarks about whether traffic was flowing normally over the border. "It looks like everything's normal, all right," one of my friends said. "So thanks for your time. We'll just go back to Kenya now."

"No," said the man, who we later learned was a member of the State Research Bureau, President Idi Amin's death squad. "You come inside." In all but a handful of African countries, there would have been no cause for alarm. You would find a reasonable man, and you could explain that there had been a misunderstanding. He would agree that it was not unusual for journalists to visit a border when a war was being fought six miles away. But, in countries like Uganda, where suspicion is widespread, behavior is unpredictable.

Although the man had seen us cross the border minutes before, he kept asking when we had arrived in Uganda. He found it suspicious that none of us knew the registration number of our car, which we had parked on the Kenyan side of the river. We told him that we had rented the car the night before in Nairobi. He said that I could not be a journalist because I had only a notebook, no camera. How, he asked, could I, a U.S. citizen, live in Nairobi, an African city? When he told me to write "all your particulars" on a piece of paper, and I asked what "particulars" he wanted, he seized on my question as an admission of guilt. As if he were discovering a dark secret, he said, "You don't know your particulars. Surely anyone who is telling a true story knows all his particulars." That is the caliber of the men running Uganda today.

After 45 minutes of joint interrogation, the three of us were taken into separate rooms, questioned again and told to write a statement that included "everything you ever learned about Uganda and how you learned it and who told you." Outside my cubicle, I could hear the security man shouting over a bad line to Kampala. I finished my statement, and my interrogator, his finger pausing under each word, managed to struggle through it. "You must write more," he said. "This is a short statement. I want a long statement."

It did not matter that I had said everything pertinent that there was to say. He wanted a long statement, so I added comments about the beauty of the Ugandan scenery and how lovely the five-hour drive from Nairobi had been. He grunted his approval and picked up my statement. Half-a-dozen other journalists, including a woman, had crossed the border, and it seemed likely that we had strength in numbers and a similar story.

The security man left for an hour. When he came back, with instructions from Kampala, he was a model of politeness. He smiled and shook our hands, saying that we were free to return to Kenya. He wished us a "safe journey" over the 500 yards.

We crossed the bridge into Kenya. I looked back across the little river, wondering how many thousands of Ugandans had died since Marshal Amin came to power, for far smaller misunderstandings than the one we had experienced.

Los Angeles Times

A Tanzanian force has launched a new offensive in Uganda, sweeping up a major highway toward Kampala and capturing a Catholic mission town, diplomatic and exile sources report. Page 2.

Yemens Trade Border-Attack Charges

KUWAIT, March 7 (UPI) — Yemen said that planes from Southern Yemen today launched air strikes against Yemeni border positions.

A military spokesman charged that Southern Yemeni planes struck across the ill-defined border, saying that one plane had been downed, the Middle East News Agency in San'a reported. The Iraqi News Agency quoted San'a sources as saying: "MiG-21s of Democratic [Southern] Yemen raided our defensive positions on the Qataibah axis twice at noon today."

Southern Yemen meanwhile accused its neighbor of launching attacks, saying that "the San'a government must bear responsibility for this aggression, while we are adhering to the resolutions of the Arab League Emergency Conference."

The developments came amid international concern over fighting between the two countries and despite repeated appeals from Arab League foreign ministers for a halt to the 13-day-old border war.

Aden radio in Southern Yemen reported new clashes in the region near the southeastern Yemen town of Rada. It said that "the peoples' revolutionary forces belonging to the [National Democratic] Front are achieving constant victories."

U.S. Task Force

The United States has ordered a naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Constellation, to the Arabian Sea from the Philippines, and has publicly approved the Saudi use of U.S. arms on Yemen's behalf if necessary. Yemen and Southern Yemen are located on the heel of the Arabian Peninsula, overlooking vital oil shipping routes.

Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah today renewed his appeal on behalf of the Arab League ministers for both countries to observe the cease-fire declared Saturday.

The Yemens accused each other again of violating both Saturday's cease-fire and a plan announced yesterday by the Arab League to end the fighting that began 12 days ago on the Arabian Peninsula. The league ministers, meeting here, have appointed a seven-nation committee to work out the details of disengaging the countries' armies and of funding a cease-fire observer force to be commanded by a Syrian officer.

Yemeni Foreign minister Abdullah Al Asnaj said today that more than 3,000 people had been "killed or wounded" in border clashes so far. Mr. Al Asnaj rejected Southern Yemeni allegations that the attacks on Yemeni territory were waged by the opponents of the San'a regime and not by Southern Yemeni troops. He did not elaborate on his casualty figures. Nor was it clear how many of the casualties he cited were Yemeni or South Yemeni.

U.S., Egypt Blamed

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, attending the Arab League meeting here, yesterday blamed the conflict on the United States and Egypt — "to facilitate the passage of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

The carrier Constellation, which is carrying 100 planes, is expected to leave the Philippines by tomor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Associated Press

Shah of Iran during television interview in Rabat, Morocco.

Shah Says He Will Not Abdicate, Does Not Rule Out Exile in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 7 — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran says that he has no intention of abdicating, according to Barbara Walters of ABC television who interviewed him in Morocco on Monday.

"Why should I abdicate? I left my country to help straighten things out. It obviously has had the opposite effect," she quoted him as saying. Miss Walters said that the shah would not allow sound cameras to be used for the interview. ABC broadcast her report last night showing soundless film of the interview.

ABC said that the interview was the first the shah has given since he left Iran on Jan. 16. It was conducted at a heavily guarded estate in Rabat which King Hassan II has lent to the shah.

Miss Walters said that the shah told her. "If only I'd had three more years, all my programs would have been working and people would have seen what I was trying to do."

The shah said that he did not think he would stay permanently in Morocco. He said that residence in the United States was still a possibility, but he had not gone to the United States after leaving Iran because many people had advised him to stay in the area.

Asked whether he was bitter, the shah said "no, because I am a religious man. I am not bitter. But that doesn't mean I can't suffer."

Industry Cutbacks Grow

429 Flights Cut by Carrier In U.S., Fuel Crisis Cited

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — United Airlines, the largest U.S. carrier, said yesterday that it was canceling 429 flight departures a week for the rest of this month because of a jet-fuel shortage ascribed in large measure to the revolution in Iran.

The cancellations, mostly on weekends, amount to 3.4 percent of the airline's 12,000 weekly trips.

The cancellations followed three days of unanticipated cuts that started last Saturday and probably represent the most far-reaching airline reaction to reduced fuel supplies.

Last week, Trans World and National Airlines announced that the unavailability of fuel was forcing them to cancel a sizable number of flights with relatively light demand. And yesterday, Delta Airlines joined United in announcing cutbacks. Delta said that it would suspend nine runs in and out of the Chicago area on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

The Delta move underscored a statement made by one of its officials Monday that oil shortages could delay industry plans to expand airline services this year.

The industry consensus seems to be that it is too early to tell how long the tight fuel situation will persist and what the impact on national airline service eventually will be. The consensus is that much would depend on how quickly and efficiently the Iranian government gets its oil industry back to normalcy.

A spokesman for the Air Transport Association, the trade organization of the U.S. airlines, stressed that the cancellations made up only a small percentage of the 14,000 departures made daily in the United States.

Industry experts tend to believe that the airlines will try to concentrate their cutbacks on flights in which passenger loads are likely to be light. There was no evidence that any modest-sized cities or towns were threatened with withdrawal of all scheduled service because of the fuel problem.

In New York, a spokesman for United quoted company officials as blaming that airline's cancellations on "Iran and the shortage of crude to some suppliers, chiefly Shell Oil."

Shell, which provides 25 percent of United's jet fuel, was said to have informed the airline that it could count on deliveries of 100 percent of its 1978 deliveries, on a month-to-month basis. Because United has expanded its service by 20 percent this year, the Shell shortfall meant a reversal of some of that expansion.

Mideast Mood Optimistic On Eve of Carter Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole agreement will come unraveled."

Despite reports that Mr. Carter and Mr. Dayan already have reached an understanding on U.S. defense commitments, including an increased U.S. military presence in the Middle East, Mr. Dayan told the ambassadors that such a pact was not included in the negotiations.

The only discussion along those lines, he was quoted as saying, was about a U.S. grant to Israel to offset the cost of relocating the two Israeli air bases in the Sinai Peninsula to the Negev Desert.

Mr. Dayan said that the question of U.S. security arrangements was raised during the Carter-Begin talks, but not negotiated. Mr. Begin reportedly brought up the question of a permanent U.S. naval base at Mediterranean port of Haifa and a U.S. Air Force presence at the Etzion Air Base in the Sinai.

Mr. Carter is said to be interested in increasing the U.S. military presence in this region, in light of shifting alliances and the collapse of the pro-Western government in Iran.

According to a Washington Post dispatch from Jerusalem, it has become clear that while Israel was forced to make sizable concessions from the proposed draft treaty it rejected in November, Mr. Begin was able to whittle down a number of major Egyptian demands made since then. The major points of the new draft are:

- Priority of Obligations. Egypt will not be allowed to subordinate its obligations under the treaty with Israel to mutual defense pacts it has with other Arab states in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East.
- Linkage. While Egypt sought to make its commitments to Israel dependent on the implementation of West Bank-Gaza autonomy, and Israel sought to make the two issues totally independent, the compromise language says that although the separate Israeli-Egyptian provisions are part of a comprehensive pact — including autonomy — that connection does not diminish the sum of obligations of both parties irrespective of the "action or inaction" of other parties (such as Palestinians or Jordan).
- Target date for autonomy. Negotiations for Palestinian autonomy will begin one month after the signing and will be concluded within 12 months. Elections will be held "as soon as possible," but there is no obligation to establish an infrastructure for self-rule within a specific time.

Israel has resisted a target date for elections, arguing that it has no control over Palestinian cooperation and that Egypt could use the deadline to renege on its obligations once Israel withdraws from the Sinai.

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War Is Said To Enhance China Image

5 ASEAN Countries Perceive a Change

By Lee Lescaze

BANGKOK, March 7 (WP) — China's invasion of Vietnam strained its relations with the United States, Japan and Western Europe, but the early indications are that China's prestige has been enhanced among the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia.

No national leaders have publicly applauded the invasion, but there are private indications that Asians have been impressed and not displeased by Peking's effort "to teach Vietnam a lesson."

Since the collapse of the U.S.-supported governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam in 1975, Vietnam has moved closer to the Soviet Union, while extending its control over Laos and, last January, conquering Cambodia. China's invasion, several observers here said, demonstrated that the Vietnamese, with Moscow behind them, cannot act with impunity. The invasion is likely to alter the trend of events in Southeast Asia, the observers said.

Most immediately, the nations that belong to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore Indonesia and the Philippines — are likely to feel more secure, because Vietnam's ability to act with a free hand has been impaired.

While much of the world has denounced China for its belligerence and praised the Soviet Union for acting with moderation, the Southeast Asian view so far seems to be that China has come away with its reputation enhanced, because it proved that it could show its muscle without retaliation, and the Russians were found to be "paper bears."

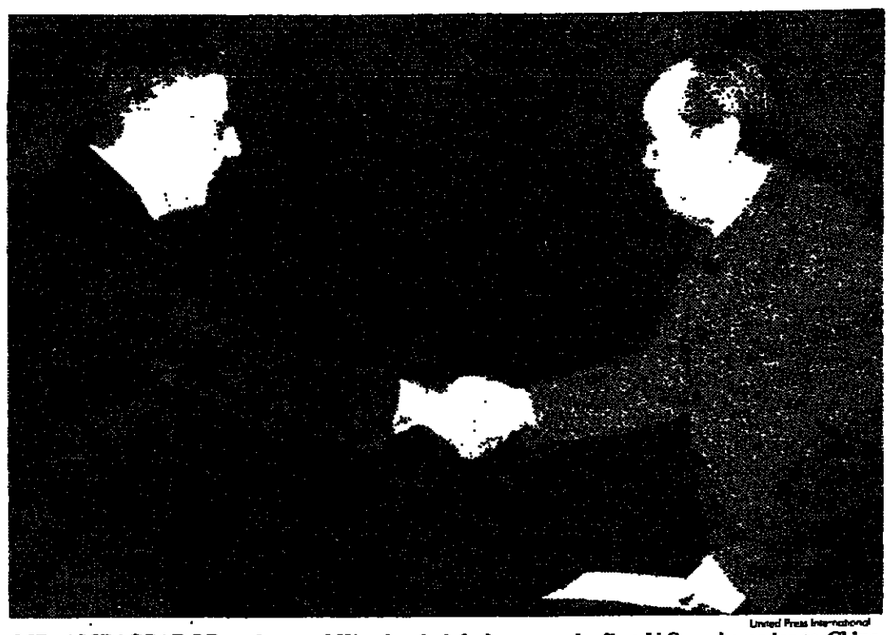
ASEAN members had been skepical of China's willingness to act militarily. Now, observers believe, China has changed the Asian geopolitical balance, even though the invasion was limited. When China withdraws its troops, it does not take them to bases thousands of miles away; they remain on Vietnam's northern border.

Thailand, the only ASEAN member that has a border with Indochina, has the most to gain from a power alignment that inhibits Vietnam. The Thais have been moving closer to China in recent years and have made clear their willingness for continued improvement of relations.

Malaysia and Singapore have traditionally been suspicious of China, and their reactions to the invasion are mixed, according to sources. An expansionist China, possibly meddling in their Chinese communities, would be a serious threat, but they are not displeased at the comparison between warring Communist nations and the generally good relations forged by ASEAN since the United States withdrew from Indochina.

Singapore Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam said yesterday that ASEAN has achieved peaceful cooperation, while Vietnam has sought to create an Indochina confederation "by way of occupation armies." In a reflection of the lack of dismay in the region toward the invasion, Mr. Rajaratnam said, "The practitioners of Communism are really xenophobic nationalists fighting, like the capitalists of old, for national glory, national aggrandizement and loot."

Indonesia is perhaps the only ASEAN member that was frankly put off by China's invasion of Vietnam. Indonesia is still suspicious of China's potential to make trouble in the nation's large Chinese community.



United Press International

MR. AMBASSADOR — Leonard Woodcock, left, becomes the first U.S. ambassador to China in three decades as he presents his credentials yesterday to Ulanhu (Ulanfu), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in Peking's Great Hall of the People. The ceremony was brief and low-key: the two principals later had tea and chatted informally.

Deng Said Unmoved by Blumenthal

China Shrugged at U.S. Bid to Halt War

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP) — When Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal met with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) in Peking last week, he had been directed by the National Security Council to do what he could to persuade the Chinese to call a halt to the war against Vietnam.

At an NSC meeting Feb. 21, two days before Mr. Blumenthal left for China, the council decided that on the occasion of his first public toast, Mr. Blumenthal would warn China that even a limited war could cause China to be labeled the "transgressor" in the public's view. He did so at a welcoming banquet in the Great Hall of the People.

But the Chinese were unmoved and clearly had been prepared for some such public rebuke from the United States. They were more than satisfied that President Carter had not canceled the Blumenthal trip in the wake of the Chinese invasion to "punish" Vietnam.

In private conversations with Mr. Deng, it was learned, Mr. Blumenthal tried to suggest that the economic cost of a war against Vietnam might prove to be such a drain that it would interfere with China's modernization plans.

Mr. Deng replied, "All it means is that we'll lob a few more shells across the border."

In general, Mr. Deng and other Chinese officials persisted in the view that the war was a limited and very unimportant affair, except that it was necessary "to teach the Vietnamese a lesson," and to shatter "the theory of Vietnamese invincibility."

Mr. Deng is surrounded by a small group of assistants who laugh at his jokes and his skill in fending off hard questions. When a U.S. reporter asked him how many Chinese troops were involved, and how many casualties had been sustained, Mr. Deng said:

"There will inevitably be casualties, because it's war. . . . In battle, there's bound to be a casualty. And, as regards the estimate of size of forces involved, your satellites offer accurate information, and that's about the size of it."

An official spokesman, asked why the Chinese did not allow press coverage of the fighting, at least to the same degree as was being allowed by the Vietnamese, said:

"We don't take this as a very major thing that would warrant press coverage."

Casualties? "We don't believe the figures are serious or would frighten people. And if you believed the figures announced by Vietnamese, why, there wouldn't be any Chinese left at all." It seemed clear that the Chinese do not intend to publish any casualty figures now, and perhaps not at all.

If the complaint is that the coverage is one-sided, the spokesman said: "So what? We don't care. The whole thing isn't that important."

Nonetheless, the official claim is that they have driven back 200,000 Vietnamese who invaded the Chinese border in various incursions in the last two years, pulling up the border markers and pushing them into Chinese territory. It was left unclear whether the Vietnamese retained any Chinese territory. One official said that it would only be as little as 100 square meters.

When asked if they had taken the markers uprooted by the Vietnamese and pushed them into Vietnamese territory, the official said no.

And as for the U.S. warning that the Chinese could be labeled the transgressor, a diplomat said, "You have your view, and we have ours. You're not forcing your views on us, and we're not forcing ours on you. But I think we have much more in common."

EMS Is Expected to Begin Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

strong-currency countries, including West Germany and the Netherlands, and hurt farmers in France, Britain and Italy.

Since the EMS was liable to aggravate the problem by creating more such subsidies, which are known as monetary compensation amounts (MCAs), France blocked the start of the EMS until agreement could be reached on how to phase out existing MCAs and eliminate any new ones.

The deadlock had political overtones. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has to worry about the powerful farm lobby in his political coalition. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose supporters are preparing to campaign in the European parliamentary election in June, has to combat charges from both the Gaullists and the Communists that he is failing to defend French farmers and other French interests in the EEC.

In the Brussels compromise, the existing MCAs will be dismantled gradually and any new ones will be phased out within two years. The plan apparently is based on an assumption that EEC common farm prices gradually will be allowed to rise and offset the lost subsidies.

Agreement between France and West Germany was possible after France dropped its insistence on finding an automatic procedure to eliminate new MCAs and accepted the looser compromise formula.

Political Embarrassment

The lengthening delay in the EMS's start was a political embarrassment for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing since the EMS is the cornerstone of his government's pro-European policies.

In accepting the MCA compromise, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told his Cabinet today that its terms will allow France to raise its farm products' prices and cut the level of subsidies to competing farm produce from other EEC countries.

Britain alone rejected this compromise plan because British officials oppose any increase in farm prices, which they say are liable to worsen the problem of agricultural surpluses. Britain, however, intends to let its EEC partner countries proceed to remove their MCAs under a gentlemen's agreement without formal EEC unanimity, officials said.

The compromise package includes devaluation of four "green currencies" — the artificial units used to translate guaranteed farm prices into national currencies — so that farmers in Britain, France, Italy and Ireland can be paid more for their produce.

While Britain's Labor government is keeping only observer status in the EMS and rejecting the MCA compromise at this time, many observers expect this policy to be reviewed after the British elections later this year. Discussions of Britain's call for a price freeze on surplus farm commodities and for an overhaul of the EEC common agricultural policy are expected to begin at the European summit next week.

Luns Debate Set By Netherlands

THE HAGUE, March 7 (AP) — Parliament today decided to hold an emergency debate tomorrow on the membership of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in a pre-World War II Nazi organization.

The call for debate by opposition leader Joop den Uyl followed a statement by Premier Andries van Agt, who said that the government saw no reason to act against Mr. Luns because of his membership in the Dutch National Socialist Movement from 1933 to 1936. But Mr. den Uyl said that he wanted the matter discussed as soon as possible.

Mr. Luns, who served as foreign minister of the Netherlands for 19 years before becoming NATO's chief official in 1971, last week vigorously denied joining the Dutch movement, but later told officials that he may have been put down for membership, without his knowledge, by his brother.

Town Reported Captured in New Offensive

Tanzanians Said Approaching Kampala

NAIROBI, March 7 (UPI) — A Tanzanian force has launched a new offensive in Uganda, sweeping up a major highway toward the capital of Kampala and capturing a Catholic mission town, diplomatic and exile sources said today.

The sources also said that a force *of Ugandan exiles attacked the major* industrial city of Jinja, east of Kampala, unleashing hit-run attacks across Uganda's second-largest city.

"[President Idi] Amin is our target. He is our prize," an exile source said.

The Tanzanians, who have grouped near the southern Uganda town of Masaka for 10 days, swept up the major highway close to Kampala today at the start of a major offensive, the sources said.

The Tanzanians captured the Catholic mission town of Mitala *Maria, 40 miles south of the capital,* and have reached the gates of Mpigi, 30 miles from Kampala and the gateway to the capital. The sources said that Mpigi has not yet fallen to the Tanzanians, but heavy fighting was continuing for control of the town.

The Ugandans had constructed a major defensive line at Mpigi but were beginning to fall back to the town of Natete, seven miles from the capital, they said. An exile spokesman said, "All our contacts in the army indicate most units are not prepared to fight. Once we take Mpigi we can get Kampala."

Diplomatic sources said that a small group of Ugandan exiles last night launched a series of hit-run attacks against military and civilian targets, including the barracks of the army's Khadafy battalion.

Firing lasted for at least an hour in the city, site of the Owens Fall dam at the headwaters of the Nile River which supplies the country with 90 percent of its electricity.

The attacks were similar to one launched by another group of exiles last week in the eastern town of Tororo against another military barracks. Neither attack apparently was designed to capture the town but rather to demonstrate Marshal Amin's vulnerability and the growing power of the exiles.

Libya airlifted more military equipment and gasoline supplies into Uganda, diplomatic sources in Kenya reported that Ugandan and Libyan aircraft are operating a daily shuttle to bring in weapons, mainly light arms and machine guns but also some artillery.

Marshal Amin earlier this week promised to launch a massive counteroffensive to dislodge about 4,000 Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles holding a large part of western Uganda.

Morocco Denies Aid Report

RABAT, Morocco, March 7 (AP)— Morocco today denied reports that Moroccan troops have been or will be sent to Uganda to help defend the regime of Marshal Amin.

Russia Tested 27 Bombs in '78

GENEVA, March 7 (UPI) — Sweden said yesterday that the Soviet Union conducted 27 of the 48 nuclear tests by the five nuclear powers last year. This was the most intensive Soviet program since the 1963 treaty banning atmospheric tests, Inga Thorsson, the Swedish under-secretary of state, told the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

She said that the United States conducted 10 underground tests last year while Swedens Hagfors observatory determined six French and two British tests. "Two out of three Chinese explosions were conducted in the atmosphere spreading radioactive particles throughout the northern hemisphere," Mrs. Thorsson said. China and France never signed the 1963 ban treaty and although France now conducts its tests underground, the Chinese still stage atmospheric explosions.

Voyager Finds Jupiter Ring

PASADENA, Calif., March 7 (Reuters) — The Voyager-1 spacecraft has discovered a ring around the planet Jupiter, scientists reported today.

Dr. Bradford Smith, head of the Voyager-1 picture analysis team, said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here that the ring was made up of large particles which take about seven hours to circle Jupiter.

The ring, photographed by Voyager-1, was probably less than 30 kilometers thick and probably thousands of kilometers wide, he said.

Ghana Sets Elections To End Military Rule

ACCRA, Ghana, March 7 (Reuters) — Ghanaians will choose a president and elect a parliament on June 18 in a full return to parliamentary democracy after eight years of military rule, it has been announced.

Ghana's third republic, with a presidential form of government, will be inaugurated on July 1 under a new constitution prepared by a constituent assembly. Lt. Gen. Fred Akuffo, who seized power last July from Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, established the assembly to return the country quickly to civilian rule.

Peru Emergency Lifted

LIMA, March 7 (Reuters) — Peru's military rulers have lifted a 59-day state of emergency imposed in response to a planned general strike, officials said yesterday.

'Last-Ditch' Attempt

Andreotti to Resume Bid for Government

ROME, March 7 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini asked four-time Premier Giulio Andreotti again today to try to form a new government. Presidential sources described it as a last-ditch attempt to prevent the dissolution of Parliament and the calling of early elections.

If Mr. Andreotti succeeds, the new government is likely to return the Communists to the opposition for the first time since 1976. Communist withdrawal from a five-party alliance forced Mr. Andreotti to resign with his Christian Democratic government on Jan. 31.

Mr. Pertini also asked leaders of two small parties of the moderate left — Social Democrat Giuseppe Saragat and Republican Ugo La Malfa — to be deputy premiers.

Mr. La Malfa accepted, while Mr. Saragat, who was president of the country from 1964 to 1971, delayed his decision.

Both Mr. Andreotti and Mr. La Malfa have failed in previous attempts to form governments in the current crisis.

The previous efforts had focused on trying to revive the five-party alliance, including the Communists. But those attempts failed when the Christian Democrats refused to give Cabinet seats to Communists or to bring into the government so-called independent senators and deputies who, without being party members, were elected on the Communist ticket.

Mr. Saragat said that he will agree to be deputy premier only if the government includes such independents. A pro-Western politician who had a crucial role in ousting the Communists from a National Unity government in 1947, Mr. Saragat said that it was a gross oversimplification to describe the independents as Communists.

He said that the new government should include Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Democratic Socialists and the independents.

After accepting the president's mandate, Mr. Andreotti attended an emergency session of Christian Democratic leaders. Mr. Andreotti's main hurdle seems to be his party's refusal to accept the independent leftists as ministers.

The Socialists, the country's third largest party, have mentioned Altiero Spinelli and Antonio Ruberti for non-party slots in a new Cabinet. Mr. Spinelli is a former member of the European Economic Community executive commission and a parliamentary deputy elected on the Communist ticket; Mr. Ruberti is rector of Rome University and a pro-Communist leftist.

Charges By Yemens

(Continued from Page 1)

row and to be on patrol in the Arabian Sea in about 10 days. Mr. Carter flies to Egypt today, and will go on to Israel in a dramatic effort to conclude a treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Carter's decision on the carrier's show-the-flag mission became known after "a very stiff protest" to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on alleged Soviet involvement in the fighting between the two Yemens.

Mr. Vance told Mr. Dobrynin that "we consider this area to a vital U.S. interest," and rejected Moscow's assertions that Soviet advisers were not assisting Southern Yemeni attackers in the fighting against Saudi Arabia-backed Yemen, administration sources said in Washington.

U.S. Offers Saudis F-15s

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI) — The United States has offered to send F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia in addition to its dispatch of an aircraft carrier task force to the Arabian Sea, Pentagon sources said today. The F-15 is the Air Force's top air-to-air fighter.

The Saudis have reached no decision on whether to intervene directly in the fighting, nor have they indicated whether they will accept the U.S. offer.

The Pentagon sources said that while the carrier Constellation would take at least 10 days to reach the area, U.S. fighters could be on the scene earlier and could free Saudi Arabian aircraft to take a direct role in fighting between Yemen and Southern Yemen.

One-Upmanship in Mexico During Presidential Visits

(Continued from Page 1)

two widely celebrated meetings with the upper crust: one with the country's top businessmen and bankers, another with the packed hall of intellectuals.

More significantly, the French seemed far ahead of the United States in their homework for the state visit.

While the White House advance teams had concentrated largely on logistics and there was virtually no substantive agenda, the Elysee had sent two ministers ahead of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to prepare an oil purchase and several industrial deals. Also, there was none of the last-minute fierce squabbles over the joint communique that occurred between the Mexican and U.S. diplomatic teams.

France's European competitors and Common Market partners watched this visit with even greater interest than U.S. diplomats. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's call on Mexico, they pointed out, was an elegantly wrapped but forceful trade offensive.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brought five Cabinet ministers, and France was showing better timing than other Europeans at getting a foot in the door just as Mexico begins its oil-financed industrial boom. This week France extended a standby credit of $240 million for Mexico to buy French goods.

France's business verve plainly irritated the Europeans when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing generously offered to pave the way for Mexican agricultural and other goods in Europe's Common Market. "Nothing but Gallic bluff," said a prominent European diplomat. "The French are more protectionist than any of us. Now they just want to butter up Mexico."

Many European diplomats here believe that Mr. Carter was given unfairly harsh media treatment in the United States for his mention of his stomach affliction and his low-profile reponse to Mexico's sharp-tongued reception.

They say that Mr. Carter's remarks about his "Montezuma's revenge" affliction made few waves in Mexico, and the media reaction was largely a reflection of the Americans' embarrassment. Diplomats milling around at last week's events gave Mr. Carter points for staying calm and gracious after the scolding he got from his Mexican host.

"Carter was tactful. He let the Mexicans blow off steam and did not stoop down into a macho-type exchange," a European ambassador said.

Some Carter supporters here chuckled when they learned that even French savoir faire had not prevented a few gaffes. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing soaked his impeccable suit by spilling his mineral water during a news conference. In a speech, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet twice called Mexico Brazil.

'With Servants'

While Mr. Carter's remarks about his illness could imply that there was something inferior about the Hispanic world, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing unwittingly got the same message across. Asked by a television interviewer how she managed to keep up her good Spanish, she replied that she often manages "no practice with the servants."

Although the emphasis of the visit was on the harmony and future cooperation between the two countries, there were a few backstage differences that were carefully covered up.

Most important for France, Mexico refused to enter into a barter agreement for the 100,000 barrels of oil per day that it will sell to France starting next year. The French had hoped to keep the "petrofrancs" in a Mexican account in the French Foreign Commerce Bank so that Mexico would spend them on French technology.

No way, said Pemex, the state oil monopoly, which can sell its oil anywhere without strings attached.

NATO Secretary Is Said to Defect With Test Secrets

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Reuters) — Ursel Lorenzen, a NATO secretary, defected to East Germany last night and is believed to have taken top-secret details of a current command exercise, NATO said tonight.

In its first official reaction to Miss Lorenzen's defection, the Western alliance stressed that NATO regularly holds exercises to test its defense capabilities. Announcing her defection last night, the East German news agency said that Miss Lorenzen had realized that the exercise, which was being conducted on paper, included a nuclear attack on the Soviet bloc.

The NATO statement, issued by Secretary General Joseph Luns, said that the alliance was investigating how much Miss Lorenzen might be able to reveal.

"A first assessment of the consequences of the defection of Miss Ursel Lorenzen has made clear that information concerning a paper exercise held by NATO has presumably been passed to the G.D.R. [East Germany]," Mr. Luns said.

Associated Press

Will Rogers Jr., in front of poster of his father, cuts cake in shape of Rogers cattle branding iron at New York party.

New York City Celebration Marks 100th Birthday of Will Rogers

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 7 — Will Rogers Jr was talking in Gallagher's Steak House yesterday about his father and himself. "People would say to me, 'Be funny like your father,' and that made me all the more serious. I'm 68 and it's only in the last eight or nine years that I had the feeling to do what I want and not worry about the effects on my father's image."

"Double-You Are," as he called his father, has been dead for 44 years, and at Gallagher's there were Will Rogers photos, sketches and other memorabilia to mark this year's 100th anniversary of the humorist's birth.

He was born on Nov. 4, 1879, in Claremore, Okla. Reba Collins, director of the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore, however, said that he probably lived in New York longer than anywhere else. Not that he always spoke kindly of the city.

"You know, of course, that never a day passes in New York without some innocent bystander being shot," he once said. "You just stand around this town long enough, and be innocent, and somebody is going to shoot you. One day there was four innocent people shot here. That's the best shooting ever done in this town. Hard to find four innocent people in New York."

FBI Said to Cite Poor Administrative Practices

Carter Loans Reported in 'Technical' Violation of Laws

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT) — A preliminary report by the FBI found "technical" violations of banking laws in the administration of loans to President Carter's warehouse business, and the Department of Justice was studying whether a broader investigation, possibly involving a special prosecutor, was warranted, administration sources said yesterday.

The Justice Department formally announced the report on the Carter warehouse loans yesterday at a meeting with Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee but the department officials did not disclose the contents.

The group, led by Attorney General Griffin Bell, also reported that a 16-month investigation of former budget director Bert Lance's banking practices had been completed and that the findings were under study. According to administration sources, a field team of prosecutors recommended that Mr. Lance be indicted on a range of misapplication-of-bank-funds charges, stemming from his activities as the head of the National Bank of Georgia and the Calhoun (Ga.) First National Bank.

Mr. Bell's delegation to Capitol Hill also disclosed that a preliminary report on a separate investigation into loans from the National Bank of Georgia to the Carter warehouse business in Plains, Ga., had arrived in Washington and was under study by Philip Heymann, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division. Mr. Bell told the House group that the Justice Department would report in two weeks on whether it felt the investigation into loans to the Carter family should be continued and whether the case warranted a special prosecutor, a special review panel or another method of insuring impartiality.

Government sources familiar with the bureau's report said that the agents found that large amounts of peanuts, the collateral for about $3 million in commodity loans from the bank, were moved out of the control of the bank, which would be a "technical" violation of the loan requirements and the banking laws. This violation, if substantiated, would indicate poor administration of the loans by banking employees.

The report also found sloppiness and confusion in the records of the Carter warehouse, and omission of data in the loan transactions that could suggest that Billy Carter, the president's brother and the manager of the family business, had not kept the bank informed of the movement of the collateral. The sources said that there was no hard evidence, however, that the president's brother or bank officials had colluded in falsifying documents.

The investigation of the Carter loans, directed by Justice Department lawyers, was continuing, the sources said. The FBI report, in the form of a memorandum, made no recommendations for prosecution and was simply a distillation of facts, they said. The team that prepared it is operating in extraordinary secrecy, in the federal courthouse in Atlanta, and no longer is connected to the agents conducting the investigation of Mr. Lance, the sources said.

The meeting between Mr. Bell and Republican House members was requested by Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Committee, after several Republicans urged that the House call for a special prosecutor in the case.

U.S. Indicts 10 in Probe of Dock Union

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP) — A federal grand jury in New York yesterday indicted three reputed organized-crime figures on charges of controlling sections of the New York waterfront and of controlling longshoremen's union officials there. Seven others also were accused in the indictment.

The 245-count racketeering and extortion indictment is the latest in a three-year FBI investigation that has decimated the leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association from New York to Miami. Several ILA officials and shipping company executives are on trial in Miami on extortion charges or for paying huge bribes to maintain labor peace.

Michael Clemente, 71, a former ILA official, was charged with taking more than $1 million from a Brazilian shipping company from 1973 through last year. He has been identified by law enforcement officials as a member of the Genovese organized-crime family, and he is alleged to control the Manhattan waterfront.

Tino Fiumara, 38, another reputed Genovese family member, was charged with racketeering and extortion in controlling New Jersey ports and the activities of three ILA local presidents who were indicted. Michael Coppola, a Fiumara "associate," also was indicted.

Similar Charges

Six weeks ago, Anthony Scotto, 44, vice president of the ILA, was indicted on similar charges. He has been identified as a member of the Gambino organized-crime family, which allegedly controls the Brooklyn and Staten Island docks. Mr. Scotto, who has organized campaign rallies for President Carter and New York Gov. Hugh Carey, has denied the charges.

Alleging that Mr. Clemente and Mr. Fiumara divided parts of the New York waterfront, the indictment charges, in part, that they "recognized each other's control and influence within their respective territories."

A conspiracy charge alleges that the defendants ignored warnings that federal investigators were at hand. Last May 19, for instance, the indicted Thomas Buzzanca took a $2,000 cash payment from a shipping company official who told him that the FBI was "all over." Mr. Buzzanca, president of a New York ILA local, is said to have replied: "Business as usual."

Vincent Colucci, president of two Newark ILA locals, and Carol Gardner, president of another Newark ILA local, also were indicted, as were five shipping company executives.

The indictment devotes only one paragraph to Mr. Clemente's alleged acceptance of $1 million over the years from Netumar International, Inc. of New York, the agent for a Brazilian shipping company. U.S. Attorney Robert Fiske refused to elaborate on government evidence about the alleged payoff, or on any "economic benefits" received by the shipper.

Sources familiar with the investigation said that Mr. Clemente was imprisoned in the 1960s on income tax charges, and that Mr. Fiumara and Mr. Copolla are under indictment in New Jersey on other federal charges.

S. Africa Soldier Admits Killing 2 Blacks in Anger

KLERKSDORP, South Africa, March 7 (AP) — A cavalry instructor told a court today that he shot dead two black hitchhikers when they threw away cigarettes he gave them after just a few puffs.

The South African Press Association reported that Stefanus van der Merwe, 19, said: "At times I get so terribly cross, even at servicemen, that I feel I can drill them dead." The shootings occurred in November.

The judge declared him not guilty of murder by reason of insanity and committed him to a mental asylum, the agency said.

Italy's Jews Face Challenge Over Taxation Power

ROME, March 7 (AP) — A Roman Jew has gone to court to challenge the right of Italian Jewish communities to levy taxes, a power that no other religious group has in the nation.

Meir Nahum, who filed the suit recently, said he wanted the right to be a Jew in Italy without necessarily having to pay extra taxes for it. He also asked the court to order the Rome Jewish Community to stop investigating his income.

Mr. Nahum claims this amounts to discrimination between Jewish and other citizens, who pay taxes only to the state. He went to court when he got an order to pay 150,000 lire (about $165) for 1978 on an assessed taxable income of 3.1 million lire (about $3,400).

The first hearing was set for April 5. Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff explained the communities were given the power of assessing incomes and levying taxes by law in 1930 to cover expenses for synagogues, cemeteries, schools and kosher food. Earlier they had relied on contributions.

Rabbi Toaff said that the Jews were given the tax power after the Vatican Concordat with Italy in 1929, which had granted special financial privileges to the Catholic Church.

State Department Wants Summit With Russians to Be Held in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — The State Department said today that it wants the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit to be held in the United States.

Administration officials have been saying privately for several months that it was the Russians' turn to visit the United States, because former President Gerald Ford went to Vladivostok for the last summit in 1974.

President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev are expected to sign a new strategic arms limitation treaty at the meeting.

Until this week, the Russians had been indicating that they wanted the meeting in the Soviet Union or at some neutral site, such as Geneva. This week, however, Mr. Brezhnev said that he would travel to a meeting, and Soviet sources said they were open to suggestions from Washington about where to hold it.

Some State Department officials said that they wanted the meeting in the United States to preserve protocol and to help launch a public-relations campaign to sell the new SALT-2 treaty to the Senate.

Carter to Name Envoy

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — President Carter has announced that he will nominate Francis Meehan to be ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Meehan, 55, who is the deputy chief of mission in Bonn, would replace Thomas Byrne, who resigned.

4 Die in Dam Mishap In Central Portugal

COIMBRA, Portugal, March 7 (AP) — Four persons were reported to have been killed yesterday after metal scaffolding on a dam collapsed near this central Portuguese town.

One of the survivors said that the scaffolding collapsed as he and fellow workers were dismantling it.

9 Die in India Avalanche

NEW DELHI, March 7 (AP) — Nine persons were killed and seven injured when an avalanche swept through a village in Kashmir state, official news reports said.

Gold-Rush Syndrome in the Rockies

Energy Boom Brings Riches to Denver

By Bill Curry

DENVER (WP) — An "Oil Man's Steak Sandwich" is on the menu, calls are being fielded on a two-way radio telephone passed from table to table and independent oil men are making deals while exchanging greetings with well-wishers.

The scene is the new, $2.5-million Denver Petroleum Club, an acre of class and opulence, 37 stories above what an oil-industry man calls "our little cow town."

The club, which opened with a black-tie ball, is only the most exquisite sign that Denver no longer is a quaint cow town symbolized by the century-old grandeur of the Brown Palace Hotel. It has become the booming oil-and-mining capital of a desolate but energy-rich Rocky Mountain region, symbolized by the sleek high-rise office buildings called Anaconda Amoco and Energy Plaza. Independent oil businessmen, oil and mining companies, their suppliers, consultants, lawyers and assorted others are flocking to Denver, and the energy industry has become the most important factor in the city's growth.

So extensive and lucrative has energy become that energy-related loans make up the largest single loan portfolio at the $1.2-billion United Bank of Denver. "It's the gold-rush syndrome," said Frank Lee, executive director of the Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States, because of the happy accidents that Denver is ideally located geographically to energy deposits and has all the other resources of transportation, communication and banking."

'Empty Quarter'

Denver — the only major population and transportation center in the sparsely populated Rocky Mountain region, whose resources reach from uranium in New Mexico to coal in Montana — has become the staging area for the U.S. equivalent of Saudi Arabia's "Empty Quarter."

In Denver, a geologist makes calculations for a well in Idaho, an engineer plans the mining of coal in Wyoming, a bank provides money for the development of an oil field in Montana and lawyers negotiate drilling leases throughout the region. Contract drillers and equipment salesmen work the card tables and the pool tables at the Petroleum Club for projects hundreds of miles away.

"This is the staging point for everything" in the Empty Quarter, said A.B. Salybaugh, vice president and western-division manager for Amoco Oil here. "Very few people recognize the fact you got a (coal) mine in Gillette, Wyoming, and it's being run out of Denver. It doesn't connect."

The Empty Quarter — the Rocky Mountain region has almost 20 percent of the nation's land but less than 5 percent of the people — has half the nation's coal, virtually all the uranium and all the oil shale. It has the hottest prospects for oil and natural gas in the lower 48 states, but until now it has been drilled only half as extensively as Texas.

Thomas Reagan, a petroleum engineer who is vice president of the United Bank of Denver, said that 413 major energy and mining projects, excluding oil and gas, are being planned over the next seven years for the Empty Quarter — all of them large projects like power plants, coal mines and slurry pipelines, rail spurs and exotic coal conversion and geothermal facilities.

"Denver is either the headquarters, regional office or district office for all of the companies" planning these projects, Mr. Reagan said. The number of petroleum-related businesses in Denver has risen from 859 in 1974 to 1,291 last year, he said.

It is estimated that there are more independent oil companies in Denver than in any other city, including Houston, the city which Denver is increasingly compared to. Mr. Salybaugh, who has lived in Houston five times during his oil career, compared Denver today to Houston "of the mid-1950s."

The gold-rush syndrome began around 1974, after the Arab oil embargo forced a new emphasis on domestic energy supplies. The value of oil, gas and other minerals extracted from the Rocky Mountain region has jumped from $2.6 billion to $5.4 billion in 1977, said Kathleen Cooper, a corporate economist with the United Banks of Colorado, a holding company. While Colorado's employment grew about 7 percent in 1978, employment in oil, gas, coal and mining rose 16 percent, she said.

Denver is not the only Rocky Mountain community to prosper because of energy development. Mr. Reagan reported that 209 communities will be affected by energy projects. In Bell Creek, Mont., for example, his bank financed not only the development of an oil field, but the actual community.

Higher Wages

The changes have been social, political and economic. Energy companies moving and expanding here have brought well-paid technical and professional employees to pump the area's economy, and the gleaming new towers have been filled with hundreds of clerical and other support workers. But the companies have driven up wage scales so that many small businesses are faced with higher payrolls and scarce labor.

The city has become more cosmopolitan, Mr. Lee said. The Petroleum Club is generally regarded as a classy improvement over its "tacky" quarters in the Petroleum Club building. The club has grown from 25 members in 1948 to 1,830 today, Mr. Lee's organization of independent oil companies has increased from 300 to more than 1,000 members in less than four years.

Despite the prosperity, Denver has persisting problems. It is losing population, while its suburbs are sprawling. "The area itself is booming, but the city has big-city problems," an analyst said. The city population dropped by 35,000 — to 479,513 — between 1970 and 1976, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, while the entire metropolitan region grew from the nation's 27th largest to the 22d.

The air pollution is legendary. Crime is rising. High unemployment persists among the unskilled Hispanics, Indians and blacks who make up one-fourth of the city's population.

For the time being, however, oil, uranium and coal — sometimes extracted hundreds of miles from Denver — are bringing money to the area. And there is a feeling that no matter which way federal energy policy goes, it will almost surely benefit Denver.

Pentagon to Sell 18 Jets to Thais For $100 Million

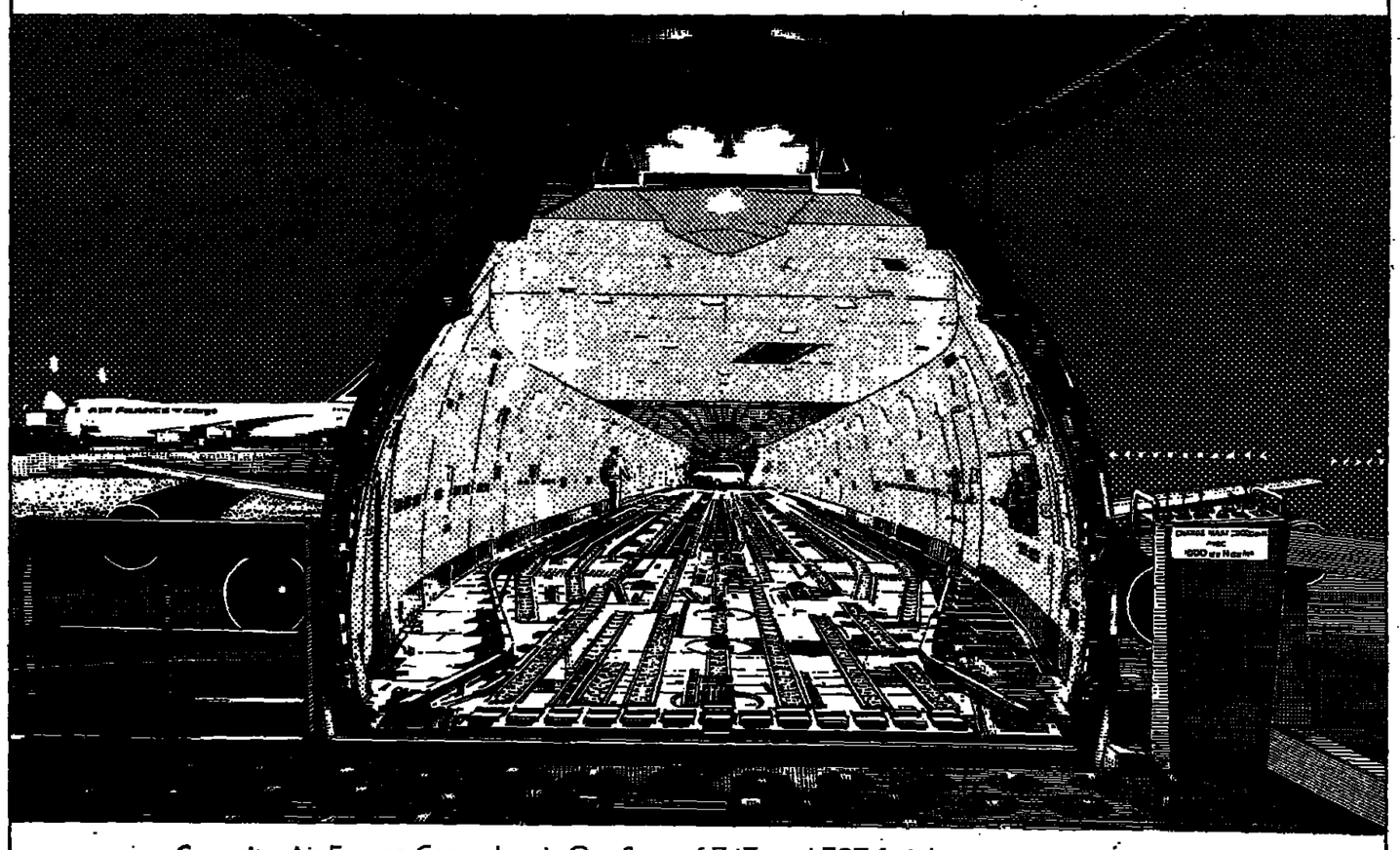
WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — The Defense Department has notified Congress that it plans to sell Thailand 18 F-5E and F-5F fighters for almost $100 million.

The announcement followed Premier Kriangsak Chamanan's visit to President Carter Feb. 6. Gen. Kriangsak said after that meeting that the United States had agreed to speed deliveries of fighters and other military hardware in view of fighting in Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Defense Department said that the 18 F-5 fighters will provide Thailand with a second squadron of interceptor aircraft, enhancing its ability to defend its airspace. The announcement said that the 18 fighters will not affect the balance of military power in the region because neighboring Communist countries will retain numerical superiority over Thailand.

After the fall of anti-Communist regimes in Cambodia and South Vietnam in 1975, Thailand tried to demonstrate its independence from the United States, which had used Thai bases to bomb North Vietnam and Laos. However, after Vietnam's recent invasion of Cambodia, the Thais moved to draw closer to the United States.

La capacité.



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هكذا صدر الأصل

In Exposing Cost Overrun

Tapes Show Nixon Ordered Firing of Pentagon Analyst

By Kenneth Bredemeier

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP) — Newly disclosed transcripts of White House tape recordings show that former President Richard Nixon personally ordered the 1970 firing of Ernest Fitzgerald, the Pentagon financial analyst who exposed the $2-billion cost overrun in the production of the C-5A cargo plane.

"This guy that was fired," Mr. Nixon remarked in a Jan. 31, 1973, conversation with presidential aide Charles Colson, "I'd marked it in the news summary. That's how that happened. I said get rid of that son of a *bitch*."

In another conversation on the same day, Mr. Nixon told presidential aide John Ehrlichman, "Yeah, well, the point was not that he was complaining about the overruns, but that he was doing it in public."

"That's the point, Ehrlichman replied, "and cutting up his superiors."

"That's right," Mr. Nixon agreed. "And not, and frankly, not taking orders."

Nixon Role Confused

Until U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell unsealed transcripts of the White House conversations about the Fitzgerald case this week, public knowledge of Mr. Nixon's role in the firing had been confused. Justice Department lawyers contend that the new disclosures do not show that Mr. Nixon ordered Mr. Fitzgerald's dismissal.

Hours before Mr. Nixon made his comments to Colson and Ehrlichman, he had conceded at a press conference that he had ordered Mr. Fitzgerald fired. But the next day, Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said that the president had "misspoken" and had confused Mr. Fitzgerald with some other, unnamed person.

The tapes show, however, that Mr. Nixon largely was concerned about supporting a claim of executive privilege invoked by former Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans Jr. in refusing to discuss the Fitzgerald case.

"Okay, it's okay, we're coverin' his tracks," Ehrlichman told Mr. Nixon. "Uh, Seamans was wrong, he had no right to invoke it, but you backed him up and we can put it, we can put it together in such a way that everything's okay, and, uh, don't worry about it."

Mr. Nixon ordered Ehrlichman to "have the most godawful gobbledygook answer [about executive privilege] prepared. . . something that will allow us to do everything that we want."

The next day, Mr. Ziegler told reporters that Mr. Nixon had misspoken in remarks about Mr. Fitzgerald. According to the transcripts, the press secretary told the president that he would give reporter Clark Mollenhoff, who had supported Mr. Fitzgerald while working as a Nixon White House aide, the executive privilege statement on Feb. 2, 1973.

"Good, good, good. Fine, fine," Mr. Nixon told Mr. Ziegler.

The new transcripts were revealed as part of Mr. Fitzgerald's effort to win $3.5 million in compensatory and punitive damages for the firing from Mr. Nixon and three of his former aides, H.R. Haldeman, Alexander Butterfield, who later would reveal the existence of the White House taping system, and Bryce Harlow.

After testifying before a congressional subcommittee about the C-5A cost overruns, Mr. Fitzgerald, a civilian Air Force employee, was dismissed in January, 1970, in what the Pentagon said was a reduction in force that had nothing to do with the C-5A disclosures.

Mr. Fitzgerald won a Civil Service Commission ruling in late 1973 reinstating him to his GS-17 level Pentagon job with back pay of about $80,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald, 52, is the deputy

AP

Ernest Fitzgerald

for productivity management to the principal deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force and is paid $47,500 a year.

He said yesterday that the new job is not equivalent to the one he held at the time of his C-5A disclosures. "I'm completely excluded from the big weapons systems jobs," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "They keep me out of Boeing's and Lockheed's hair and all the big ones."

Instead, Mr. Fitzgerald said that he investigates financial operations at Air Force maintenance depots. He said that he has had conversations with Carter administration officials about finding a better job in the goverment and that nine senators recently wrote Vice President Mondale in his support.

The Justice Department is representing Mr. Nixon and his three aides in the Fitzgerald case because they are former federal officials. Mark Landman, a Justice Department attorney, told Mr. Gesell on Monday that Mr. Nixon should be excluded from the case on grounds that a president has immunity from being sued and that the statute of limitations ran out before Mr. Nixon was added last summer as a defendant in the 5-year-old suit.

Podgorny Not Elected

MOSCOW, March 7 (UPI) — Former Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has apparently relinquished his last small hold on public power. For the first time in 25 years, he was not listed among the 1,500 candidates elected to seats in the national parliament, the Supreme Soviet, Pravda reported today.

Obituaries

Dr. John Knowles, Head Of the Rockefeller Fund

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — Dr. John H. Knowles, 52, the president of the Rockefeller Foundation for the past seven years and an international medical leader, died yesterday of cancer of the pancreas at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

For 20 years before moving to the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Knowles had been associated with the Massachusetts General Hospital. At 35, he was the youngest director appointed in the long history of the hospital. During the 10 years he held that position, from 1962 to 1971, he was one of the most controversial figures in American medicine and one of its most outspoken critics.

A restless man with a self-mocking humor, and a compulsive appetite for work, Dr. Knowles channeled his dissatisfactions with life into constructive efforts to improve it. He took out his frustrations as a vigorous squash player at the Harvard Club.

He helped create the International Agricultural Development Service, a private agency specializing in furthering rural development in poor countries and financed almost entirely by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Within the foundation, he set up an international program concerned with questions of energy and peacekeeping, and a humanities program that reflected his own concerns. In 1974, as a member of the late Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's Commission for Critical Choices, he studied problems of public health. His observations were published by W.W. Norton as a book, "Doing Better and Feeling Worse: *Health in the United States*."

A prolific writer and a witty after-dinner speaker, Dr. Knowles, among other things, criticized surgeons for unnecessary operations and pressed for more attention to social and economic matters.

He was born in Chicago. He spent much of his boyhood in Normandy, Mo., where a general practitioner, Dr. George Klinkerfuess, made such a favorable impression on him that by the age of 8 he had decided to become a physician.

His decision also reflected a family heritage. Some of his ancestors had practiced medicine in Scotland, and his maternal grandfather, Dr. Frederick Turnbull, was a physician at a psychiatric institution affiliated with the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. Knowles welcomed tax money to aid medical centers, but he was a champion of private ways to provide health services. He was among those who warned that unless the medical profession heightened its public responsibility, government controls would increase.

Concern About Costs

His concern about the rising costs of medical care led him to suggest in a report, in 1967, that the American Hospital Association look into the participation of hospitals in prepaid medical programs other than Blue Cross. He testified, in 1968, in support of comprehensive health insurance for all Americans.

Dr. Knowles' interest in politics and medical administration made him a logical nominee for the post of assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Nixon administration.

Dr. Knowles helped raise funds for Richard Nixon's campaigns in 1960 and 1968. He had the backing of several powerful medical groups such as the American Hospital Association. But his bold manner irritated many officials of the American Medical Association, which worked behind the scenes to veto his nomination.

AP

Dr. John Knowles

After months of "now he's the nominee, now he isn't" and rancorous debate, the Nixon administration appointed Dr. Roger Egeberg to the position.

But later, Dr. Knowles said: "If I had had to take it, I would have gone down in smoke because I wouldn't have stayed there more than three months. Then I wouldn't have had this opportunity with the Rockefeller Foundation."

—LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

Planes of Next Decade: Less Fuel, Noise

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — Airline passengers 10 years from now will step into planes with longer but less-swept-back wings, which may have ultrasmooth plastic skin and "winglets" that jut straight up from the wing tips.

The fuselage, rather than becoming smoother, however, may look like a rhinoceros with wrinkled skin, at least in sections. Corrugated grooves along the forward section of the body and waviness aft of the wings promise less drag than today's airplane skins.

In the 75 years of the aviation age, the emphasis has been on flying faster, higher and farther. Now, for air transports in particular, designs that save fuel and cut noise are getting priority attention.

The next generation of airliners will not have wings that pivot or are more swept back, but rather the wings will be longer, narrower and less swept-back than today's transports, John Klineberg of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

Plastic Materials

Airliners designed in 1985 for introduction five years later may also have supersmooth wings and tail surfaces made of plastic materials that would drastically reduce air drag. Some interior spars in those sections will be plastic to reduce weight.

Evolution rather than revolution is the word for the 1990s, Mr. Klineberg said. He was speaking on a technical paper he delivered to the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics meeting this month.

Some military fighters may look strikingly different in the future, he said. For example, forward-swept wings that permit greater maneuverability for craft operating at speeds near that of sound, 750 miles an hour at sea level, are very promising, he said.

But for commercial air travel, supersonic transports will remain uneconomical through the next decade. The majority of passengers, now 280 million a year in the United States, will be flying in the same speed range (600-650 mph, or Mach 0.80.85) and at the same heights (up to seven miles) as today.

Options Available

"We are not predicting what the next generation aircraft will look like," said Mr. Klineberg, who is deputy chief of NASA's office of aeronautics and space technology. "But the new technology NASA is developing means they could have such features if their designers opt for it."

"Today's airliners were designed to burn fuel costing 12 cents a gallon," he added, "but today's fuel costs an average of 40 cents a gallon, and it won't get cheaper." U.S. airlines now use 12 billion gallons of fuel a year and expect to double that consumption by 1990.

NASA's aircraft work, which usually takes a back seat to its space activities in budgets and publicity, has included projects to cut engine noise as well as to improve aircraft designs.

Sometimes reducing noise and improving engine thrust go hand in hand. A "refan" engine developed at NASA between 1972 and 1975 has been largely incorporated into a Pratt & Whitney commercial engine, Mr. Klineberg said, and its greater power has permitted McDonnell-Douglas to "stretch" its DC-9 airliner into a new series at no additional fuel cost.

Metal Substitutes

Other new features that will not affect the appearance of the aircraft include use of so-called composite and superplastic materials as weight-saving metal substitutes in body and engine sections, as well as in the wings and tails.

Mr. Klineberg foresaw weight savings of more than 25 percent and a cut in costs of more than 10 percent by using such synthetic materials.

The most dramatic — certainly the most visible — change on the horizon for commercial airliners will be in the wings. Instead of the relatively wide and 35-degree sweep in wings, there will be "higher aspect" wings that are longer, thinner and have sweeps of about 27 degrees, according to Mr. Klineberg. These "advanced supercritical wings," he said, can cut drag 25 percent at cruising altitude.

"The same kind of improvement in performance can be achieved by adding winglets," which are sections attached vertically at the end of the horizontal wing, he said. "They look like sails and they act like sails, in a way."

Flight tests of winglets on an Air Force KC-135, the tanker version of the Boeing 707, will begin this summer.

The winglets should mean a 7-percent fuel saving at cruising altitude, Mr. Klineberg said. Part of the air flow over the horizontal wing strikes in such a way that the winglet catches it and converts it to a lifting force, he explained.

To reduce the drag of the air as it slides over the wings and body of the aircraft, some novel solutions are being examined.

The drag is minimal when the air flow is smooth, or "laminar," but increases enormously when the air begins to tumble and become turbulent. On today's wings, the turbulence begins almost immediately after the air hits the leading edge. At most, 2 percent to 5 percent of the surface enjoys laminar flow, Mr. Klineberg said.

One solution, proved in principle a decade ago by NASA, is to drill many small holes into the wing where the turbulent flow occurs and then suck that turbulent air with pumps into the wing itself — to be "dumped" overboard later. Smooth flow could be maintained over 90 percent of the wing surface this way.

Flying tests, however, found that the holes clog easily, and the required pumps and ducting equipment added weight, cost and maintenance problems that discouraged further work then, Mr. Klineberg said. However, with improved technology, it is clear that this "active laminar flow control" is feasible, he said.

Plastic composites, such as graphite fibers held together with epoxy glues, can be fabricated into wing surfaces that promise laminar flow over 60 percent of the wing, Mr. Klineberg said.

While wings are mostly to blame, fuselages cause 25 percent of total drag at cruise heights. Two kinds of design features are being examined by NASA. Rather than aim for smoothness, they would deliberately create roughness in the aircraft bodies.

In one experiment, the outer skin between the cockpit and the wings is fabricated like a corrugated roof, with long surface grooves along the body. Analysis shows a 30-percent drag reduction in the region as a result, Mr. Klineberg said.

© Los Angeles Times

Thousands of Filipinos Find Refuge in Malaysia

By Henry Kamm

KOTA KINABALU, Sabah (NYT) — Hardly noticed by the outside world, more than 100,000 refugees from the civil war in the Philippines have been squatting in this Malaysian state in northeast Borneo.

The majority are Moslems, and as the Philippine government and the Moro rebels continue their war in the islands of the Sulu Sea, more refugees arrive. Christians who want to flee from the war presumably find refuge elsewhere in the Philippines, while Moslems look for safety in the nearest Moslem country.

Unlike the refugees from Vietnam, whose boats are often greeted by hostility when they draw near Malaysian shores, the Filipinos are met with benevolent indifference. From 1972, when the strife in the southern Philippines erupted, to 1976, the Sabah state government, then under Chief Minister Mustapha bin Harun, supported the Moro rising. The Moro National Liberation Front is fighting for autonomy for the Moslem minority in the Philippines.

It is generally believed by officials and knowledgeable Sabahans that Mr. bin Harun, a man of fundamentalist Islamic views, encouraged the inflow of Moslem Filipinos to increase the minority Moslem population in Sabah, where Christians and animists form the majority.

Labor Shortage

Another reason for the comparatively ready acceptance of the Filipinos is Sabah's labor shortage. Filipinos and Indonesians are a big part of the labor force in the largely timber-based economy.

Asked whether Sabah might not solve both its labor shortage and Malaysia's refugee problem by also accepting the Vietnamese, the state's forestry chief, H. S. Martyn, said: "We don't feel like it. We prefer to rely on Indonesians."

The number of Filipino refugees is uncertain. The official count estimates their population at 72,000; other estimates go as high as 150,000. The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees thinks the total is about 110,000.

The refugees are encountered everywhere in Sabah. They make up most of the construction force and live in shantytowns near their building sites. The UN refugee office was called in only in 1977, largely to provide housing. About 1,500 refugees outside this state capital live in a new camp built with UN assistance.

Schooling Difficult

During the day, the camp seems populated largely by women and children, indicating that the men are able to find work, even if at low wages. But despite the large number of children, no school has been provided. Sabah has ordered Filipino children to be admitted to state schools like Malaysian children. But in a state where places in school are scarce, the refugees are at a disadvantage.

To help the men rise above the level of casual labor, the UN representatives have been urging that they return to their old trades of fishing and farming. In one UN project, five traditional fishing boats are under construction.

Although the refugees favor the Moro rebels, they do not feel strongly enough about the rebel cause to join it. "We like it here," said Ulka bin Umbaga, a man of fighting age. "It's peaceful."

Sheikh Osman Abu Bakr, a Moslem teacher and a leading figure in the camp, said: "They're afraid for the sake of their safety. They don't like to involve themselves in trouble. It's very peaceful here, no sound of cannons."

"I don't want to go back to where there is trouble and no earnings," said Makki bin Asad, 28, who came four months ago from an island off the Mindanao town of Zamboanga. But he said he would eventually like to go back, even if the Philippine government defeats the rebels, whom he favors. Asked why he did not join them, he replied: "If I am killed, no one will take care of my family."

He said he fled after government soldiers burst into his village, accused 10 men of hiding weapons, beat them with sticks, tied them to coconut palms and shot them dead.

1,300 More Employees to Leave

Times Newspaper Strike Passes 3d Month in U.K.

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, March 7 (NYT) — The labor dispute that has closed two of Britain's national newspapers, the Times and the Sunday Times, passed the three-month mark last week, and next week a final contingent of 1,300 employees will be lopped from the payroll.

"Once that happens, the office will look like a morgue," a disheartened reporter said. "No one will go in. There won't be any telephone operators, any cleaners, any anything. We're all beginning to despair."

Both sides are clinging to their positions, but in the background strong pressures are at work that offer some slight hope of a breakthrough that might permit the two papers to resume publication next month. Nobody is predicting success, but the embattled Labor Party government is said to be eager to help end the dispute.

The government reportedly would like to resolve what has become an embodiment of the country's industrial troubles before a general election, not only because a settlement would remove a symbol of confrontation but also because politicians would like to see the two respected papers cover the campaign.

"There's no doubt the government is getting concerned," said Joseph Wade, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, the printers' union and a key force in the dispute. "There has been some behind-the-scenes maneuvering, though I don't think it is likely to come to fruition in the next week or two."

The 193-year-old Times, a British and international institution and the crown of the worldwide empire built by the late Lord Thomson of Fleet, a Canadian, is understood to be expecting a new initiative, worked out by the government and the Trades Union Congress. Officials suggested that it might lead to a settlement. The two papers suspended publication Nov. 30 when management was unable to obtain guarantees *against* disruptions from labor's 54 bargaining units. Management also wants to introduce new technology and cut manning levels.

The formula is believed likely to be based on one devised earlier this month by the TUC but turned down by the printers on the ground that it would have split their 700 members of the union at the two papers. Under the plan, widely circulated but not formally presented, dismissal notices for those still at work would in effect be frozen while payments would be made to those already discharged.

So far, 1,500 employees have been laid off, and if 1,300 more are let go when their notice periods run out Tuesday, the positions of both sides are likely to harden. "Once the last notice expired, then inevitably there would be very heavy picketing" of the offices, Mr. Wade said. The offices have so far been unimpeded. Marmaduke Hussey, managing director of the two papers, conceded that the dam could prove a watershed.

Other Papers Prosper

Reporters and editors are to remain on the payroll indefinitely because their union has come to terms. Only four have left for other jobs despite vigorous attempts to lure many away. Other papers among them the Observer, have been prospering.

Although some writers continue to work, many have become angry at what they view as management intransigence and are sitting in the newsroom "like zombies," according to one of them.

Management remains confident, saying that it has sold almost $2 million in advertising since the suspension and that one automobile maker has reserved virtually the entire paper for a day in June to introduce a model. About 98 percent of the readers of the Sunday Times, which had a circulation of 1.5 million, plan to continue, surveys show. Reader loyalty to the daily paper, *which sold 300,000 copies*, has not been measured.

The main stumbling block to a settlement is the use of modern equipment that has been gathering dust for years. Management is insisting that the printers not be given exclusive rights to operate it. The amount of news and advertising copy that would be prepared by nonprinters is negotiable, with the papers settling for perhaps 25 percent. Overmanning, a considerable problem in the industry, is considered a lesser issue since all the reductions would be voluntary and those leaving would get severance pay of up to $30,600.

Of the 54 bargaining units in seven unions, 20 have settled. But the printers have been unwilling to bargain unless dismissed members are taken back and notices of dismissal are withdrawn for the rest.

William Rees-Mogg, the editor of The Times, compared the management position in seeking higher productivity with a gambler facing seven "*rusty and ancient*" slot machines. "Somehow we have managed to line up three of the strawberries on two machines and we have a couple of strawberries registered on a third," he said. "If the others, some reject the coin that is put in, however large, while one has a lemon and the other has a raspberry rusted permanently in place in the center of the dial."

Police Bar Pickets

LONDON, March 7 (IHT) Police have rejected a request by the printers to put up a mobile picket office outside the Times buildings after the next dismissal. A union leader said that the question has now been taken up with the Home Office.

Meanwhile, a report by the Price Commission urged the Daily Telegraph to push ahead with the introduction of cold type and photocomposition. But the report, published yesterday, said that the newspaper should maintain its price of 10 pence for the time being.

U.S. Seizes $1 Million In Illegal Animal Pelts

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) — Almost 18,000 wild animal pelts, apparently destined for sale in Europe, have been seized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Agency officials placed the value of the seized pelts yesterday at $1 million, representing the largest fur haul in the agency's history. Among the seized skins were those of Mexican bobcats, coyotes, badgers, raccoons, gray foxes and skunks. The animals were believed to have been killed in Mexico and smuggled to Texas.

Vatican Aide in Hospital

VATICAN CITY, March 7 (AP) — Cardinal Jean Villot, 73, the Vatican secretary of state, has been hospitalized for medical checks, the Vatican said today.

Emanuel Ungaro tous les jours.

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A family of Annette Kobayashi's rag-doll mannequins.

Fashion

A Fresh Approach to Dummies

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 7 (IHT) — Store dummies are on the whole, feless commodities. Strangely ough, the more one tries to liven em up, with stylish hairdos or ces copied from the famous, the atter they get.

That is why the anonymous, aceless ones made by Annette Kobayashi are so arresting. A French rl from Normandy who married a panese student, she studied win- w display in Paris. "As I ar- nged dummies in the windows, I und the whole result pretty adly," she said. "So I thought of aking those faceless ones, which ing out the clothes much better. he thing is, they're so innocuous ey take on the personality of the othes."

Made entirely of cloth, which rs. Kobayashi said is a first in the mmy world, those lifesize mannins look like giant rag dolls — soft d pliant — but the trick is that ey are wired inside in such a thorgh and intricate way that they n be twisted into any attitude one ants to give them. Despite the fact at they are faceless and hairless, e result is a very realistic one, as se to life as mannequins can get. add to the impact, Mrs. Kobayhi also tries to arrange them in elike scenes.

"If I'm displaying tennis shorts, I have my dummies, racket in nd, in a tennis court scene. It bemes like theater. I want the ssers-by to identify with them."

Sales and Copies

Made by hand, artisan fashion, e dummies are distributed rough a specialized house. 'e've been selling through them two years," Mrs. Kobayashi d, "and we know we have been ld all over the world, from New rk to Saudi Arabia. The trouble we've been copied too, but ere's not much one can do about at. We just try to improve our chnique in order to always be a od step ahead."

The dummies come in white, ack and beige and are made of th satin and cotton. But the best- ller is the white cotton one. Mrs. Kobayashi makes both adults and children and she will, if a customer insists, draw a face. "But I'm not supposed to," she said. "However, some people simply don't understand."

Besides wearing clothes, the dummies can also be used for decoration, "to liven up a dead spot in a store, for instance," Mrs. Kobayashi said. "It does help sometimes to throw one on a chair or over a rack of shelves. A Saint-Germain-des-Pres store once hung them on ropes and used them as marionettes."

Although Mrs. Kobayashi has only been making the rag dummies for two years, their artistic quality has already been spotted. She was asked to participate in the exhibition devoted to Diaghilev's Ballets Russes put together by the Centre Culturel du Marais in 1977, together with the Victoria and Albert Museum and New York's Museum of Modern Art.

"Our dummies were chosen to wear the original costumes," she said.

* * *

The fashion calendar for the next few weeks of European ready-to-wear, is now out. As usual, the Italians will show first in Milan March 23- 29, with two salons, Milanovendemoda (March 23-27) and the more creative Milano Alta Moda Pronta (March 23-29).

The big guns, such as Armani, Fendi, Versace, Krizia and Ferre will hold separate shows.

For the first time the British, instead of the French, will show right after, April 1-6, with three organized groups: the London Designer collections, at the Inn on the Park; the London Collections at the Intercontinental; and the newest, the Individual Clothes Show, at the Athenaeum. Again, the top designers, Jean Muir, John Bates, Zandra Rhodes, Bill Gibbs and Yuki will hold separate shows.

The French will close the season April 6-11 with both the International Ready-to-Wear Salon at the Porte de Versailles and the joint effort of 40 creative designers grouped at the Forum des Halles.

It will be the first time that the French will show last, which can be both good and bad for the British. One might argue that the buyers won't make up their minds until they see Paris. On the other hand, one might also argue that by the time the buyers used to reach London they were at the end of their rope — and their money. With that new schedule, one could see more buyers going to London, looking the situation over, then coming back after Paris to order, if they saw anything worthwhile.

Another change, this time in Paris. Kenzo, who had adopted a quieter way of showing his collections (in small, polite sessions with a few selected press representatives and buyers) is going back to his original party style, which was by far the best way to show his wild avant-garde clothes.

* * *

Yves Saint Laurent, whose label is spread far and wide, is launching a new lounge wear line for men, with a collection that includes both pajamas and silk bathrobes.

Restaurants

2 Elevated to 3-Star Rank In Michelin's 1979 Guide

PARIS, March 7 (UPI) — The new 1979 Guide Michelin, the rench restaurant bible for gourets, today bestowed the coveted ree-star rating on two restaurants northern France. It also demoted e top-rated establishment to two ars.

The restaurant Lameloise in agny, a village in the burgundy ne country, and the Boyer in ims were elevated to the highest ting in the new edition of the ichelin guide.

The awards added culinary presge to northern France, heretofore eak on Michelin's list of great restarants.

The Barrier in Tours lost its third ar and was relegated to the twoar category, still highly regarded, the 1979 guide. The restaurant, wever, keeps its place among the ndful of top-rated restaurants in o other important eating guides, ebet and Gault-Millau.

All six three-star restaurants in ris kept their ratings: Grand four, Tour d'Argent, Archesre, Lasserre, Taillevent and varois.

The minor shakeup in the new ide meant a net gain of one ree-star restaurant for France, for total of 19 this year. Sixty-five staurants were rated in the two-star category, the same number as last year.

In the Paris area, Chiberta and La Belle Epoque were raised to two stars. But La Bourgogne and Chez Albert, both two-star Paris restaurants, were demoted to one-star.

The star rating and the lesser crossed-fork notations in the Michelin red book are of enormous consequence to restaurateurs in terms of both reputation and income.

The new Michelin indicated that cuisine in France, far from being pushed aside by the spread of fast-food shops, is flourishing. A total of 3,631 restaurants were listed in the 1979 guide, compared with 3,447 in the 1978 edition.

Lameloise and Boyer, the new three-star restaurants, both are father-and-son establishments offering traditional French haute cuisine with some modern ideas, such as interesting vegetable dishes.

Boyer was opened in 1961 by Gaston Boyer and his son, Gerard. "This is a joy. All chefs hope to have three stars," Gerard Boyer said. A meal costs from $26 to $35 per person, not including wines and service.

Lameloise is run by Jean Lameloise and his son, Jacques. A meal ranges from $30 to $43, with wines and service extra.

Sound

Dolby: The Man Who Took the Hiss Out of Recording

By Alexander Auerbach

SAN FRANCISCO — Ray Dolby may be the only person connected with the movie business who has mixed feelings about the success of "Star Wars."

On the one hand, the smash hit did use a new hi-fi sound system for motion pictures developed and marketed by Dolby Laboratories Inc. The film showcased the Dolby system, and hundreds of motion picture theaters have rushed to install the equipment as a result.

But Dolby himself, while thankful for the commercial acceptance, chafes at being viewed as an overnight success. "We poured money down the motion picture gopher hole for seven years before seeing any money back, and we were never sure we'd make a profit on that business. People kept telling us that no one cares about the sound in movie theaters, that people just looked at the pictures."

Started as Hobby

Dolby has been ignoring that kind of advice for 15 years, and the result is a remarkably successful multinational company that has strongly influenced the recorded-music, FM broadcasting and movie industries, and may soon take a significant role in TV as well. And it all started because of a hobby.

Dolby grew up in Palo Alto, Calif., and as a high school student got a part-time job with Ampex Corp. He stayed with the firm through his college years at Stanford, and later worked there full time on the development of the first videotape machines for television. He then packed his bag for England, where he got a Ph.D in physics at Cambridge.

An amateur musician, Dolby often took his Ampex tape recorders to concerts at Cambridge. Like most audiophiles, he was irritated by "noise" on the recordings — the slight "hiss" made by the magnetic tape moving past the recording heads. A similar problem occurs with phonograph records as the stylus passes along the grooves.

Tape hiss has been a problem since recording equipment was first developed, and many attempts had been made to eliminate it, all without success. Special "filters," for example, were used to prevent the reproduction of sounds in the frequency of the hiss — but would also blot out music and speech in the same frequencies. Dolby's doctoral work involved another form of "noise" — stray signals in high energy X-rays used in research, and the audio problem fascinated him.

After his stint at Cambridge he spent two years in India with the United Nations, occasionally mulling over the noise problem. He ended his hitch in India with an automobile trip back across Europe, and on the way the solution came to him.

Most "noise" is relatively high pitched, but not very loud. Music that is high pitched and of high volume will obliterate it, while soft passages and bass tones will usually let the hiss reach the listener's ears.

The solution, Dolby reasoned, was an electronic circuit that would "listen" for passages most likely to be affected by hiss, and amplify them as they are recorded. Then, during playback, the circuit would reduce these passages to a normal level. In the process, the hiss would be masked.

It seemed logical to Dolby, and he set up a company in Cambridge to develop the idea. Associates there were "very skeptical," he says. He went through $25,000 in savings, all he had, plus borrowings from friends and had overdrawn his checking account when he delivered his first units to Decca Records Co. of England in 1965: Nine machines, at about $2,000 each.

The Dolby noise reduction system became almost mandatory in recording studios with the adoption of 16-track recorders, in the first years of this decade, says Ioan Allen, who oversees the marketing of Dolby equipment to professional users.

With 16 tracks — each used to record one singer or instrumentalist for later mixing into a final audio product — 16 times as much tape noise was produced. The Dolby circuitry cut that back by almost 95 percent.

Producers of hi-fi gear for the consumer market soon started designing Dolby circuits into their units, so audiophiles could make their own low-noise recordings and could benefit from the pre-recorded tapes and records issued "in Dolby." (When played on ordinary equipment these recordings sound slightly too treble, but not excessively so, and do not have full noise reduction.)

Dolby licenses equipment makers to use the system, charging about 80 cents per circuit (two circuits in stereo gear) down to 16 cents, the unit fee dropping with higher volumes. The fee rises each year with the cost of living; in 1971 the base rate started at 50 cents, dropping to a dime.

Ian Hardcastle, who heads the licensing operation, says that 106 companies produced 20 million Dolby circuits under licenses last year.

Production of the professional recording and theater equipment is carried out in England, where the firm has a staff of about 100. Licensing and other executive functions, along with research work on new products, are handled from the headquarters office here.

Better Film Sound

The studio equipment and hi-fi licensing income has given Dolby labs and its sole owner, Ray Dolby, the financial and technical base to wage his long campaign for better sound in movie theaters.

Film sound tracks are recorded on the prints either optically, or on magnetic strips. Magnetic sound recording provides good fidelity, but film prints are slow and expensive to produce. Optical sound tracks are cheaper, but technology developed in the 1930s and essentially unchanged for four decades restricted sound quality.

Dolby's motion picture sound system incorporates the firm's basic noise reduction technology to enable the optical tracks to produce full stereo sound. For wide-screen theaters and films with "surround" sound effects, the Dolby system also encodes two extra sound tracks in the basic stereo tracks.

A theater already equipped for stereo can add the Dolby system for about $5,000, Allen says. So far about 850 theaters have made the switch, almost 700 of them since "Star Wars," and 50 to 100 more are doing so each month. With 3,500 theaters equipped for stereo, and perhaps 10,000 others likely to upgrade their sound systems in the future, the movie business will be a major portion of the company's future.

Los Angeles Times

Music in Paris

Philidor's 'Tom Jones': A Delightful Production

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 7 (IHT) — With Berg's "Lulu" triumphantly holding the Palais Garnier, the Paris Opera — campaigning on two fronts — has followed up with a delightful reclamation from the world of 18th-century opera comique, Philidor's "Tom Jones," which has settled in for a run at the Salle Favart.

Francois Andre Philidor (the original family name was Danican) was born into a family of generations of court musicians and was a remarkable figure in his own right. As a page he studied music with Campra and played chess with courtiers, and after leaving royal service he relied on his genius at chess to make a living when musical hack work left him in debt. He was persuaded to return to music, becoming a prolific composer of stage works, all the while making money from chess (particularly in London) and leaving behind a celebrated treatise on the game.

Based on Fielding

He evidently was an intellectual cut or two above his contemporaries in the pre-Mozartean field of opera comique, and is credited with enriching and expanding the genre. "Tom Jones," being heard in Paris for the first time in living memory, is ample proof. Based on Fielding's novel, which had been published only 16 years before the opera's premiere in 1765, the work musically shapes its characters with a sure hand, has an ensemble or two of almost Mozartean imagination, and there is a lusty a capella drinkers' quartet that must have raised a musical eyebrow or two.

The production at the Salle Favart — a co-production with the Albi Festival, which has done some spadework in the field — has been done with an engaging comic-strip exuberance. Yves Faucheur's droll sets and costumes include actors impersonating trees and furniture and dark clouds that descend from the flies, making way at the happy ending for a radiant sun. Jacques Fabbri and Philippe Rondest's staging, although it eventually becomes too cute, is carried off with ingenuous liveliness by an expert cast.

Chief among the performers are Leonard Pezzino as a rustic Tom, Jean-Philippe Lafont as the robustly energetic Western, Charles Burles as the comic villain Blifil, and Suzanne Sarocca, a Mrs. Western in a permanent state of outraged propriety. Jean-Pierre Wallez and his Ensemble Orchestral de Paris took care of matters in the pit with finesse and a sure sense of style.

* * *

Alexis Weissenberg has taken time out from his career as a piano virtuoso to try his hand at composing a *comedie musicale* — "La Fugue," now being lavishly presented at the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin. The American-style musical comedy, plainly meant to be the model, has so far resisted implantation in French soil, and this effort is unlikely to be an exception.

The book and lyrics, by Francis Lacombrade and Bernard Broca, have something to do with three American girls, sisters, doing Europe in search of the ideal man, and two Frenchmen, father and son, who offer a choice. The action leaps from 1880 to 1930, thence to the 21st century and back to the present, with little more thread than a variety show. This gives the composer a chance to throw in some charleston, some contemporary pop music (which has progressed little by the 21st century) and some agreeable cabaret chansons. It is intermittently clever, but the overall tone is as naive as if nothing had happened since "No, No Nanette," while the mostly prerecorded music was overamplified to the threshhold of pain.

Pier-Luigi Pizzi did the plush sets, notably a turn-of-the-century grand hotel lobby, and Jeanne Wakhevitch an endless array of costumes, while Matt Mattox provided some crisp, but mostly gratuitous, choreography. Perhaps the most American thing about the whole enterprise is the presence of "original cast" recordings for sale in the lobby.

Opera Record Cited

LONDON (AP)—The British classical music magazine "Gramophone" named Zubin Mehta's recording of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West) as record of the year for 1978. The cast includes American soprano Carol Neblett as the heroine, Placido Domingo, Sherill Milnes and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, orchestra and chorus.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, March 8, 1979

Carter Is Not Alone

Much of the attention in the United States, with respect to the Mideast negotiations, has been focused on President Carter. His diminished popularity with the electorate and the controversies aroused by his foreign policy make this venture especially interesting. But the president is not alone in the Middle East — and he is accompanied by more than his usual entourage and those of the leaders he meets.

* * *

The Middle East has changed since Camp David — and not only because of the particular problems encountered in carrying out the agreements reached there. When Egypt first broke away from the Arab League's reluctance to negotiate, there was a sense of disturbance within the league: its most important military member was rejecting military means of reaching a settlement.

But it has since become clear that Egypt is not all that strong, that Anwar Sadat's government not all that well established. And among non-Arab Moslem states, the movement toward an anti-Israeli stance has accelerated. The fall of the shah in Iran has been the most significant element in this situation. But a new activism on behalf of Islam is evident in other parts of the world. Afghanistan's Marxist government is threatened by Moslem Pathans; Libya has been supporting that odd Moslem, Idi Amin, in his war with Tanzania and rebellious Ugandans; in Pakistan there is a stronger Moslem edge in discussions of its political future.

* * *

Whether the ideal of Islam will dominate the Moslem world remains a question. In Iran there is a strong lay movement, Marxist in some areas, democratic in others, that opposed the shah but does not want an Islamic republic. Yemen is divided, not only into two states but into Marxist and Islamic governments. Idi Amin is under very heavy pressure. Iraq and Syria remain Arab socialist, *not Islamic, states.*

But it stands to reason that the new energy breathed into Islam by Khomeini's victory in Iran should affect relations between Israel and its neighbors. The Begin government fears that concessions to Egypt may imperil its security in the face of this increased Islamic vigor. Egypt fears the loss of allies, the pressures of its wealthier Arab friends from without and of anti-government Moslem forces from within. And both remember that the many differences among the Arab states could usually be put aside when an Arab-Israeli crisis occurred.

* * *

It is matters of this kind that accompany Mr. Carter to Egypt and Israel and loom large in the conference rooms where he seeks to bring a measure of peace to a long-troubled region. And it is this that the United States, no less than the rest of the world, must bear in mind during this journey.

Fiscal Gymnastics in Congress

You will not be stunned to hear that a lot of members of Congress this year are falling over their feet to endorse slashes in fedeal spending while leaning over backwards to avoid any reuctions close to home. That's no mean gymnastic feat in itself. But the real contortionists — the most supple among the membership — are performing an exercise that requires keeping a firm hold on a balanced budget while reaching out for more projects and aid — costing more money — for their own constituents. What should get slashed, they say, is all the wasteful spending in our disticts — or, better yet, the bureaucratic excesses that they see everywhere in general and nowhwere in particular.

* * *

The House of Representatives went through a classic bit of posturing the other day when it refused to raise the federal debt ceiling. Debt-increase bills always give economy-minded congressmen a chance to vote against more borrowing without having to specify what spending they would stop. This time around, the House Republicans came up with a new angle by trying to trade a one-time increase in the limit for a House commitment to balancing the budget — again, without spelling out where cuts would fall. *All this earnest economizing no doubt* sounds fine in their home district. What made it more than somewhat fraudulent was the fact that so many representatives assumed from the start that the debt-ceiling increases would first be voted down, then lifted later before any real damage is done.

Whatever you call it — wishful, disingenuous or cynical — the penchant for having it both ways is not a frailty confined to politicians. Consider the constituent survey that Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., completed recently. Instead of just asking voters what broad types of spending they wanted to raise or cut, Mr. Udall tried to bring the budget choices down to earth. He noted, for instance, that a cut in defense spending might hurt retirees' benefits or Arizona bases, and that cutbacks in educational aid could curtail students' opportunities or cause local tax increases. In short, he asked his constitutents to weigh the problem much as members of Congress do when serious voting starts.

The results were noteworthy for their *inconsistencies. Over 61 percent favored a* balanced budget this year, against 36 percent who endorsed President Carter's approach. But there was no broad agreement about where $30 billion should be cut. The largest vote, a bare majority, was for reducing aid to education. Over 40 percent favored trimming defense spending and outlays for veterans and leving aid for agriculture, health and law enforcement the same.

* * *

All in all, Mr. Udall's constituents came out sounding much like members of Congress — *tired of deficits and inflation but* torn about what to do. We suspect most representatives are finding similar sentiments at home. That may be one more reason why so many of them are taking every opportunity to cast easy votes or embarce generalities right now. They know they are going to have to make some tough and not-too-popular decisions all too soon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now Voyager, By Jupiter

Galileo saw the four big moons of Jupiter first, but his rival astronomer, Simon Marius, named them. Lacking a Voyager spaceship, Simon couldn't see the colors of the moons, but he could see how they spun; so he called them Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, for their relationships with Jupiter. From Jupiter, said the Romans, came the light, the dawn, the weather, the harvest, justice and truth, laws, victories in battle, the past and the future. These four moons (Jupiter has 13 moons in all) were named for women who, in several ways, were close to Jupiter, or to the Greeks' Zeus, with whom he was identical — each woman quite different, yet all revolving around a god who was nothing if not busy.

These women led extraordinary lives, which is not extraordinary for those who consorted with Zeus. Ganymede was merely Zeus's daughter. But Io and Callisto, who fooled around with the chief of gods, were changed into a white heifer and a she-bear, respectively, by Hera, Zeus's wife, who clearly did not fool around. For Europa, Zeus changed himself into a bull, which could not have taken much changing, and carried her off to Crete. All of which is slightly nutty, as well as beautifully mysterious, yet not half as mysterious or beautiful as the moons themselves.

* * *

Eventually, scientists will make practical use of the Voyager photos. Jupiter, like its namesake, has a strong magnetic field, and it can probably teach us much about our own climatic system. For the moment, however, the benefit of these pictues is purely poetic: A most modern machine sailing past those red and orange worlds named for the ancients, past Jupiter itself by now, with its "Great Red Spot" like a bloodshot eye, peering back.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Observers in Rhodesia

Rhodesia's transitional government has asked Britain and the United States to send observers to witness the general election planned for April 20. Ostensibly the British government is studying the invitation; in reality, it is trying to assess whether the holding of elections calls for any modification of its policy toward Rhodesia. . .

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 8, 1904

NEW YORK — The Cincinnati Enquirer commented in an editorial: "It is commonly conceded that an administration with a war on its hands would have a tremendous advantage in a presidential campaign. The collision between Russia and Japan may be the beginning of a general war, involving Great Britain, into which it will be easy for our country to push itself. Indeed, we may have to manage things delicately to keep out. But let us keep cool. No screaming before we are hurt. The passions of the masses are too easily swayed for such exaggeration to be permitted."

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1929

WASHINGTON — Foreign ambassadors and ministers clad in gold-braided, formal attire and driving trucks between Washington and Baltimore was the picture inspired here today, after the State Department told one embassy applying for permission to bring in a load of "diplomatic liquor" from the port of Baltimore that the truck drivers would be subject to heavy fines and imprisonment. Since present chaffeurs do not have diplomatic immunity, this means that until the law is changed an ambassador, minister or secretary would have to mount the drivers seat.

Carter's Major Question

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — On the two major and highly complicated foreign policy problems now facing the United States — the control of strategic arms and accommodation between Israel and Egypt — President Carter is asking a simple human question.

Would the world be better off with an inadequate compromise agreement on both issues or with no agreement at all? It comes down to this. He has long since come to the conclusion that there is no way to get a SALT agreement that will satisfy the conflicting objectives of Washington and Moscow, or the Middle East demands of Jerusalem and Cairo, but the question remains. Is no agreement better than some agreement?

Carter obviously believes that even a quarter loaf is better than no bread. He is not saying that a SALT treaty on the terms now available will "control" the arms race, or that the Camp David accords, as amended at the White House recently, will bring peace to the Middle East. Only that these inadequate compromises are better than nothing, and will at least keep the peace process going.

Chaos

Otherwise, he argues, there will be no restraints at all on the development of new military weapons systems and not even any hope of avoiding the economic and political radicalization and chaos in the Middle East. So he is off to Cairo and Jerusalem for one more effort to persuade Sadat and Begin that it is in everybody's interest to settle at least temporarily for the possible rather than insisting on the impossible.

Carter made some progress with the Israeli prime minister here last weekend. Begin came to Washington proclaiming that the U.S. peace proposals were a "sham," which could be used to justify war against Israel instead of peace. But he went away saying that these proposals, as amended by Carter over the weekend, were acceptable to him and his cabinet, and could lead to a settlement if President Sadat accepted the new Carter language and proposals.

What brought about this sudden change in Carter's proposals and Begin's acceptance of them — from "sham" on Friday to jam on Monday — is not known. What we do know is that some of Carter's own advisers opposed his switch and thought he was following a "policy of acquiescence" — of giving Begin what he wanted to keep the talks from breaking down — and then gambling that he could persuade Sadat by going to Cairo.

But that is apparently Carter's main objective — anything but a complete collapse, which in his view would be disastrous in the Middle East, and clearly not helpful to his own declining political popularity at home.

Three Cards

Yet, Carter still has three cards to play. The first is some kind of military reassurance for Israel. Since the Camp David accords of last year and the collapse of the shah's military power in Iran, the military balance in the Middle East has obviously been transformed.

Menachem Begin sits at breakfast in Blair House and ticks off on his fingers the countries that have come under Communist control in the short time since he took office in Jerusalem — Angola, Yemen, Ehtiopia, Afghanistan, etc. He notes that the longest Soviet frontier outside of China is with Iran, and everybody knows, he says, what happened there.

Was this why Secretary of Defense Brown was at the critical White House meeting over the weekend? Begin was asked. Brown didn't say a word, said Begin, but obviously, he added, Israel was a reliable ally, which had offered air and naval bases for the defense of the free nations. And this was a question that was mentioned in the White House meeting, he said, and should be discussed with the few democracies left in the world. Beyond this, Begin wouldn't go, pending Carter's talks with Sadat in Cairo.

The second Carter card is economic aid to Egypt.

That country is an economic and political wasteland, a dust of people living in misery and meditation along the narrow ribbon of the Nile River, and highly vulnerable to the Islamic revolution that convulsed Iran, and is now threatening not only Cairo but Saudi Arabia and the entire region from Lebanon on the eastern Mediterranean to Pakistan on the Indian Ocean.

Does Carter and his critical Congress have something to offer here that would persuade Sadat that he has more to gain by at least trying to create one small area of stability before the whole of the Middle East loiters down with all its history and futile expensive armies into total confusion?

And this, of course, is Carter's main point and his trump card. For if his ambiguous proposals are not satisfactory, and put everybody in an uncomfortable hole, who has, as Old Bill said, a better hole?

Carter, Begin, and Sadat have at least one thing in common. They are under savage political pressure at home from opponents who have nothing better to offer. And they also have the responsibility, which their critics don't, of having to balance the risks of compromise, which are great, against the risks of refusing to compromise, which may be greater. And they have to face together the judgment of history.

The same kind of dilemma is also going to face Carter and the Senate of the United States, on the question of a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union — and before long.

For the moment, the SALT controversy is a tangle of honest differences between what Moscow wants and what Washington wants — but in the end, it will probably come down to Carter's simple question: Is some kind of agreement, which will keep the peace process going but satisfy nobody, better than no agreement at all?

Carter is arguing that in the struggles between nations, as within communities or families, compromise is better than confrontation. It is not a popular theme, even within his own administration, but he is betting his political life on it and as he says, he will go home without too many regrets if he loses.

The Horror of Noise

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Everyone has their favorite sounds – a tennis ball on a racket on a hot summer's afternoon, the coffee pot perking on the stove, children playing scoobydoo. Mine are the sounds of the English lakelands. William Wordsworth's:

"A flock of sheep that leisurely
pass by one after one;
the sound of rain and bees
murmuring; the fall of rivers,
wind and seas, smooth fields,
white sheets of water, and pure sky."

Noise, as we know too well, is less and less sweet sounds. It is cars and trucks, airplanes and pneumatic drills, canned music in public places, air conditioners and typewriters. Noise is the excreta of modern technological civilization.

Making Us Ill

Noise is making us ill. Leisel Hartenstein, a member of the West German Bundestag, in an article in the trade union newspaper Vorwarts claims that "noise sickness," his word for deafness, now tops the industrial ailment list. In West Germany alone, 12,000 cases a year are recorded.

A report, "Reducing Noise," published by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, notes that too much noise can produce not just hearing problems but wear and tear on the nervous system, heart and circulatory illnesses, insomnia and shortening of the critical sleep stages. In short it produces a large amount of stress and strain for bodies and minds already taxed by a high- pressured economic system.

Noise is the silent political issue that grates on everybody's nerves. In a recent poll, 45 percent of the West German population said they believe that protection against noise is more important than building new roads.

Seventy-five percent attach so much importance to anti-noise measures that they are prepared to make financial sacrifices to lower the noise level.

OECD Reports

According to the OECD, the number of Londoners troubled by noise in recent years has increased from 23 percent to well over 50 percent.

We are a long way, however, from the hoped-for day when national political figures will ride to power quoting Wordsworth:

"The city now doth, like a garment,
wear the beauty of the morning;
silent, bare."

But that does not mean that at the local level important battles against noise cannot be won by a few well-timed gestures. Campaigners in the main road where I live now have it closed to through nighttime traffic. New Yorkers, although not stopping the SST Concorde in its tracks, have sent the airplane manufacturers a message they are busily digesting. Wordsworth lovers, aghast at the main road slicing through Grasmere, sending shock waves up the Fells, are struggling to make sure that that mistake is not repeated elsewhere in the lakes. My own effort is a humble one, I confess. When I'm on an airplane and I'm handed one of those comment and complaint forms, I send it back with a rocket: "Cut out the canned music. It's driving me nuts." Is it just my imagination, or have I had some success?

Although noise is unlikely ever to compete for national attention with unemployment, inflation, SALT and relations with China, political leaders, whatever their party stripes and spots, are amenable to pressure. Classless in its impact, hurting rich and poor alike, protesters and agitators are pushing at an open door. Many of the changes required have been tried and tested somewhere:

- Goteburg, Sweden. Traffic cells have been introducted restricting the through passage of motorists. Trams and buses have been given reserved right of way and priority at signals. The result: noise reduced from 74 to 67 decibels in the main shopping street. Also, traffic accidents down by 36 percent and the average level of carbon dioxide reduced from 65 to five parts per million.
- Switzerland. The driving of heavy trucks at night and on Sundays is prohibited.
- Paris. An airport noise tax was introduced in 1973. It is used to finance noise insulation in nearby buildings.
- Britain. In 1973, Parliament passed a bill allowing owners of buildings to seek compensation for property that depreciates in value because of new public works that cause noise, vibration or dust.
- United States. In late 1976, the United States modified its national noise regulation to require older domestic subsonic aircraft to comply with the noise limits required for newly produced aircraft.

Put the examples on the Xerox machine and distribute them to the places where, as Jeni Couzyn, writes:

"Under the screech and hiss
of progress,
creeps an army of emptiness."

Then once again we'll hear the sheep and the rain, the wind and the coffee pot, the sound of the bat on the ball, and the children playing. Lots of sounds, not noise.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reaons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and hearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

William Pfaff From Paris:

The economic troubles that France experiences today are part of a general economic malaise in the Western industrial world following the 1973 oil price rise.

PARIS — A feature of French political life in the 1970s is that strikes and political crisis count for so little. There is constant talk today about the social unrest provoked by unemployment, and a special session of parliament has been demanded by the opposition parties in combination with Jacques Chirac's RPR.

There has been violence in Lorraine, a region where steelworkers face the loss of nearly a quarter of their jobs. The production company of French television has been on strike for a month because more than 400 people are to be fired there. There are disturbances on the railroads and in the post office. The Communists and Socialists propose a formal censure of the government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, and Jacques Chirac accuses Barre of mismanaging the economy and hiding the gravity of the situation.

More of Same

Yet it is virtually certain that nothing very important will come out of any of this. Barre will remain the prime minister and will go on doing just what he has been doing for the last two and a half years. The steel factories will be shut. The television jobs will be cut. The strikes will fade away. Paris will find something new to talk about.

The basic reason for this is simply that no one really can compel the government to change its policy. The left is a minority. Chirac, who commands about half the government's votes in parliament, could bring the government down but doesn't dare. He fears the election which would follow. So he threatens what terrors he might perform, and repeatedly points the gun, but won't pull the trigger. A Gaullist critic of Chirac has bitterly predicted that "he's going to finish by signing a common program with Georges Marchais." Marchais is the Communist leader. And in fact Marchais, ever willing to compound confusion in the government camp, seems willing to sign a demand for the parliamentary special session in the language drafted by Chirac. But unless and until Chirac actually votes with the left for censure and sends the country into a new election, the government will not be shaken.

And the unions lack real power. It is not generally understood that unions in France are weak, not strong. Only 22 percent of the French work force is unionized. That compares with 40 percent in West Germany, 42 percent in the Netherlands, and 50 percent or better in Britain and Italy. Moreover — something else not generally appreciated — French unions don't strike that much by comparison with many other countries, and usually don't fare that well when they do strike. Strike funds are low or nonexistent and discipline is weak. Between 1973 and 1977, France lost an average of 330 days in strikes per thousand workers in selected industries (the figures are from a recent International Labor Office survey). While West Germany — famous for labor discipline, at least until this year — lost only 30 days annually, on average; in the same period, Britain was experiencing more than twice as many days lost in strikes as France. And the U.S. strike record was well over three times as bad as France's. The United States lost an average of 1,103 days per thousand workers annually between 1973 and 197 The French record actually w closest to Japan's, at 254 days lo per thousand — and Japan is u usually thought a socially turbule country. French unions usually lo their strikes, which is perhaps o reason they so frequently take the streets to stage demonstratio and confrontations with the poli Drama is cultivated in competi tion for real results.

And finally, of course, the cri today is not uniquely French which most people do in h understand. The economic troubl that France experiences today, rious as they are, are part of a ge eral economic malaise in the We ern industrial world following 1973 oil price rise. Since 1973, e nomic activity has slowed nea everywhere. Every industrial nati has faced the need to restructure dustry and improve productiv and export earnings. Everyone l suffered higher inflation and une ployment. The steel industry is serious trouble in France, but i in trouble elsewhere in Europe well, and in the United States. T French government wants to duce steel-making capacity, m what remains more productive, s bring new industries into the a This is a reasonable reaction, bu is not one which will help Fra remain internationally competiti Prime Minister Barre is an econo ic liberal pursuing a consistent p cy, albeit a controversial one. wants to trade some economic p today — job losses in certain in tries and the elimination of unc petitive enterprises — for what intends to be prosperity tomorr He is also stubborn. He mentio to a television interviewer this w that he had been depicted in a toon rowing through a storm i boat named "The Fearless." today's conditions," he s "somebody has to row. Well, I going to row. Right to the end."

1981 Election

Barre will not be halted. He eventually be dismissed by P dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing, his program to impose an en free market upon the French e omy stopped or reversed, but time for that decision may come until as late as a year now. The presidential electio scheduled for 1981. Giscard d ing obviously must by that have the economy in recovery the austerity of recent m clearly paying off. If, late this or early in the next, Barre's m sures have not produced unmis able results, the president unr edly will have to drop him bring in someone else to stim the economy and create jobs.

At the moment, the verdi Barre is not bad. Unemployme up but inflation is down, and tinuing down. Growth has be highest in Western Europe for last two years running. B chances of staying in office thr the end of this presidential thus are rather good. But if he it will only be as the result of a political calculation by a presi facing re-election, not as a co quence of pressures brought by opposition parties or the una The opposition knows this jus well as Mr. Barre; it is the sourc their frustration.

Letters

Trumped

Why do international news analysts refer to the United States playing the "Chinese card," when *in actual fact it is the Chinese who* play the "U.S. card." Is this another case of "card" before the horse?

W.J. HES.

Madrid.

Keeping Count

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (IHT, Feb. 18) claim that "State Department statistics put Jerusalem's population at 300,000, with Arab Palestinians outnumbering Jews 2-1."

The correct figures for Jews is about 270,000; for Arabs it is 90,000-100,000. The ratio is not 2 Arabs to 1 Jew, but nearly 3 Jews to 1 Arab. The State Depart statisticians must brush up knowledge.

TERENCE PRITT

London.

What's Akimbo

Hebe Dorsey's "Sitting In Cecil Beaton Photo Session," Feb. 8) places Mr. Beaton's in an impossible position, ... cally speaking. May I sugge she consults the Oxford Dict for the meaning of "akimbo" that the editor peers over her s der while she does so.

C.E. LYDDO

Sandton, South Africa.

Editor's Note: The editor co Webster, which gives as the definition: "Set in a bent pos tailor sitting with legs akimbo

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Turkey Creditors Hit Impasse on New Aid

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VASHINGTON, March 7 YT) — Leading creditor nations at an impasse over financial aid Turkey because of the Ankara vernment's rejection of austerity nditions demanded by the International Monetary Fund, a key international official reported yesterday.

Financially troubled Turkey has en seeking as much as $6 billion help it refinance huge debts to eign governments and private nks.

After the recent meeting in Guaoupe of leaders of the United tes, France, West Germany and tain, instructions were given to if a $1-billion rescue effort ld be organized. But a high offi-l who has followed the rescue efts said that the current working ure was $500 million.

This includes $300 million that uld come from the IMF under a ndby agreement reached last ril and $200 million that would made available separately by mbers of the Organization for onomic Cooperation and Development.

Bank Debt

In addition, more than 200 banks ve been negotiating the restructing of $2.5 billion of short-term dits that were scheduled for reyment this year. Last year, Tur-y, whose overall foreign indebtess is placed at $14 billion, resduled $1 billion in debt owed to icial lenders.

All the new lending and debt restcturing is linked to an accord been the IMF and Ankara over nditions for the $300 million n.

The IMF's performance criteria reported to include another stiff valuation, combined with fiscal l monetary stringency that uld be highly unpopular and ld topple the government of me Minister Bulent Ecevit. The kish lira was devalued 30 per-t last March.

Mr. Ecevit has publicly deunced the terms, fueling already ted controversy among the F's 139 members over the dee of austerity required to borrow ney.

Anthony Solomon, Treasury unsecretary for monetary affairs, amenting on the situation, said Turks "have a great capability putting their house in order."

He strongly defended the IMF's ding policies in replying to a stion at a briefing for reporters yesterday. "I feel the fund is quite careful in taking into consideration the need for gradual adjustment," he said.

Although the question of the Turkish loan is not on the agenda of the IMF's Interim Committee meeting, which formally opens here today, there are expected to be efforts on the sidelines to break the impasse.

Another problem, according to one ranking monetary official who has been following the developments closely, is that there is great apathy in parliaments of creditor countries about help for Turkey.

Not Only Money

This official made a point repeated by other delegates to the Interim Committee about the Iranian experience and its relevance to Turkey. "It is coming to be realized," he said, "that large amounts of money are not the only requirement for political stability. The money can simply end up down the drain."

Both for strategic reasons — Turkey is situated on the Russian border — and because of heavy Turkish indebtedness to West German institutions, the Bonn government has been leading the Turkish rescue effort.

Iran to Lift Oil Exports

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP-DJ) — Iran's new government plans to export between three million to four million barrels of oil daily, fewer than before the revolution but more than many analysts had expected, an Iranian official said in an interview.

Shahriar Rouhani, spokesman for an interim committee established by the new government to oversee Iran's U.S. interests, also confirmed that the group of 14 Western companies that formerly managed most of Iran's oil production would be "bypassed" in the future.

He added, however, that Iran will continue to stress the use of Western technology in modernizing housing, transportation, medicine and other fields and will welcome foreigners to Iran once those allowed in by the old regime have left.

While he discounted reports that Iran would once again produce at its former rate of nearly six million barrels daily, he also disputed some recent U.S. government estimates that exports would be limited to 2 to 3 MBD or that production would be hampered by Leftist sentiment among oil workers in Iran. "It isn't going to be a problem," he insisted.

Needs of the World

"The general guidelines we have received from Iran," he said, are that production "will definitely be over three million barrels a day for export" and "exports may reach "nearly four million barrels" eventually. However, he said, "I wouldn't be surprised if, for a very short period, we produce more than the projected amount, to get hard cash" because the shah left the country in financial difficulty.

Mr. Rouhani, 29 years old and until last January a graduate student in physics at Yale University, said the new government would not attempt to return to the former production levels because they were causing technical damage to the oil fields and were pumping more money into the nation than could reasonably be used. But, he said, "we have taken into account the needs of the world" and would not cut back so sharply as to leave oil-consuming nations in a dangerous position. "Our nationalism isn't absurd," he said. "It is a humanistic nationalism."

In the future, oil will be sold on a company-by-company basis, instead of through the consortium, he said. And the "best offers" from the competing companies will be accepted. However, he denied recent reports that all oil will be sold on a spot basis, saying that longer-term contracts will be entered with individual companies.

Meanwhile, in Tehran, the National Iranian Oil Company said today crude oil production rose by 300,000 barrels over the past 24-hours to 2 million barrels with the country's biggest refining complex near Abadan nearing maximum capacity.

Indonesia Cuts Sales Of Oil to Japan 10%

TOKYO, March 7 (Reuters) — Pertamina, Indonesia's state-run oil corporation, has informed Japanese oil firms it will cut shipments to Japan 10 percent in the second quarter, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry said today.

No reason was given for the cut, but the ministry said it saw the measure as a temporary step to cover shortages of kerosene and light oil in Indonesia. It recently increased oil supplies to Japan 1 to 2 percent to help cover shortfalls following the suspension of Iranian supplies, MITI added.

Last year, Indonesia accounted for about 13 percent of Japan's imported oil needs.

EEC Seeks Better Deal For Trade

Withholds Approval On Final MTN Pact

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, March 7 — The European Economic Community is not satisfied with the current results of the the multilateral trade negotiations and has ordered negotiators to seek more favorable agricultural trade accords, EEC officials said today.

Common Market ministers refused, in a meeting in Brussels Monday, to endorse completely a package of accords so far negotiated in Geneva and will meet April 3 to pass their final verdict on the terms of the new trade accord.

The Carter administration, which has already initiated the legislative process for congressional approval of the new trade treaty, has hopes of presenting the final package to Congress by April 5 so it will have enough time to act on it this year.

Francois Mouton, of France, chairman of a coordinating committee of the nine member states, said at a news conference today: "This month will be the essential month to bring the negotiations to an end. If we do not conclude them now, we shall never conclude them."

He added that even if a pact on lowering tariffs and other trade barriers and new "fair trade" codes were completed in time, "let's have no illusions, the U.S. Congress will have the last word and may still reject it."

Mr. Mouton said member states were not happy with progress achieved so far and "intense negotiations" on future trade safeguard rules and talks on other aspects were continuing in the five-year-old talks.

He was speaking at the end of a press conference called by EEC chief negotiator Paul Luyten, who gave a general progress report on the negotiations which he predicted will wind up next month. The new trade pact, under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, will regulate international trade through the 1980s and beyond.

Mr. Mouton said EEC members want deeper tariff reductions from the community's partners and are critical of proposed arrangements for future agricultural trade. While he did not name any countries, Mr. Mouton said some participants at the Brussels meeting voiced "exuberant discontent" over the progress so far achieved in the agricultural sector.

Sources said that Italy expressed concern about trade concessions the EEC was granting the United States on exports of products such as rice, almonds and fruit juice which compete directly with Italian produce. Ireland felt the community was giving the United States undue access to European markets for beef and cheese, they said.

Mr. Luyten said the community negotiators also would be concentrating their attention in the final month on selective safeguards. They permit a country whose domestic industry is damaged by certain imports to restrict shipments from a particular country, rather than restricting all such imports as current GATT rules require. Developing countries are strongly opposed to the community's demand for selective safeguards.

To Insure 'Full, Fair Hearing'

Citibank Probe Widened By Congessional Panels

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGON, March 7 (WP) — Two congressional subcommittees are broadening their investigation into allegations that Citibank violated European currency-trading and tax laws.

In a joint letter yesterday to seven federal agencies and law enforcement authorities, the chairmen of a House Banking subcommittee and a House Judiciary subcommittee asked for progress reports on several ongoing investigations of Citibank.

Rep. Joseph Minish, D-N.J. and John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., respective chairmen of the Banking subcommittee on general oversight, and Judiciary subcommittee on crime, said in their letters that subcommittee officials would be checking the agencies to determine the progress of the investigations. They said they were taking the action "because the seriousness of the charges necessitates a full investigation."

Wide Dispersal

The letters were sent to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Attorney General Griffin Bell, Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller, Controller John Heimann, Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Harold Williams, Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Jerome Kurtz and the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York Robert Fiske Jr.

"The intent of the letter is not to prejudge anybody's investigation," Rep. Conyers said, "just to insure a full and fair hearing, which is in the interest of both the public and Citibank." The letters are also signed by the ranking Republicans on the subcommittees, Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, and John Ashbrook, R-Ohio.

The Citibank case follows allegations by a former bank officer who claimed he was fired for continually attempting to inform his superiors that the bank may have been violating currency-trading laws in several foreign countries.

The bank has denied any wrongdoing.

A study commissioned by the bank's board of directors and conducted by the bank's law firm, Sherman and Sterling and accounting firm, Peat, Marwick & Mitchell, revealed, however, that Citibank may have violated tax and currency laws in as many as five of the seven European countries surveyed (IHT, Nov. 26).

U.K. Widens Its Surplus In Quarter's Transactions

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 7 — Britain's current-account surplus widened to £398 million in the fourth quarter on a balance-of-payments basis from an upward-revised £51-million surplus the previous quarter, the central statistical office reported today.

For 1978, the surplus on current account, which includes merchandise trade and so-called invisibles such as banking and insurance, was an estimated £254 million, down from a £298-million surplus in 1977.

During the final quarter, the surplus on invisibles was estimated at £437 million, up £19 million from the latest estimate for the third quarter. For the year as a whole, the invisibles account showed a surplus of £1.429 billion, down £610 million from a year earlier. The office said the main reason for the fall was an increase of about £450 million in Britain's contributions to the Common Market.

Capital Account Deficit

A deficit of £475 million on the capital account in the fourth quarter compared with a surplus of £37 million in the third quarter. A sharp turnaround in the flows of banking and other short-term capital and a marked increase in private investment abroad were cited for the rise.

The 1978 capital account showed a deficit of £1.38 billion compared with a surplus of £7.06 billion a year earlier, when a high level of exchange market confidence and the authorities' policy of limiting the appreciation of sterling resulted in a capital inflow of unprecedented size.

The office said that last year, exchange market confidence fluctuated and capital flows were erratic throughout the year.

Sterling balances of private non-residents rose by £304 million in 1978 after having risen by nearly £1.5 billion in 1977. There was overseas disinvestment of £81 million in the U.K. public sector in 1978, contrasting with a net inflow of £2.182 billion in 1977.

Canada Deficit a Record In Current-Account Data

OTTAWA, March 6 (AP-DJ) — Canada's current-account deficit widened to a record $Can.1.81 billion seasonally adjusted in the fourth quarter last year from a revised $1.39-billion deficit the previous quarter, reflecting big shortfalls in tourism transactions and in interest and dividend payments.

The deficit, the 19th consecutive, compares with shortfalls of $1.21 billion in the second quarter, $870 million in the first quarter and $803 million in the 1977 fourth quarter.

Partially offsetting the $1.69-billion deficit on service transactions was a fourth-quarter trade surplus of $758 million compared with a third-quarter surplus of $691 million.

Record Annual Deficit

For 1978, Canada's current-account deficit was the fifth annual and a record $5.29 billion, up from a 1977 gap of $4.15 billion.

Finance Minister Jean Chretien said he does not expect any big change this year in Canada's current-account deficit.

The Toronto Dominion Bank has forecast a 1979 current-account deficit of $5.5 billion while Wood Gundy Ltd. has predicted a shortfall of $3.27 billion and Pitfield Mackay Ross a gap of $5 billion.

Canada's fourth-quarter net long-term capital outflow was $63 million, the first outflow since the third quarter of 1973. It follows a net inflow of $33 million in the third quarter and $2.27 billion in the second.

Foreign direct investment abroad was $735 million compared with $495 million in the third quarter. Proceeds from new issues sold abroad totaled $941 million compared with $596 million in the third quarter, largely the result of a federal government issue in New York.

Production Falls in Italy

ROME, March 7 (AP-DJ) — Italy's January index of industrial production fell to a seasonally-adjusted 128.5 (base 1970) from 129.5 in December, according to provisional figures, the government Statistics Institute reported today.

Prices Up Moderately on NYSE

Late Selling Cuts Earlier Gains

NEW YORK, March 7 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were pushed broadly higher in moderately active trading today by a more hopeful view of international problems and expanding Iranian oil exports.

But the market was pulling back in the final minutes and analysts said profit-taking and investor worry about a report on wholesale prices due tomorrow cut into earlier gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up more than 11 points earlier, finished up 7.71 at 834.29 and winners led losers 1,008 to 393 as volume expanded to 28.99 million from 24.49 million yesterday.

Resumption of Iranian oil production was aiding sentiment.

Gaming issues were strong again and savings and loan issues continued to attract speculative interest.

In the casino group, Caesars World added 1⅛ to 53, Bally Manufacturing ⅜ to 61, Playboy 1⅛ to 20⅞ and Harrah's ½ to 23½.

Reliance Group, which bought one million shares of Imperial Corp. of America yesterday raising its stake to just over 20 percent, bought a million shares of Gibraltar Financial today, giving it 7.23 percent. Reliance Group climbed ¾ to 38¼. Gibraltar picked up ⅛ to 15 before a trading halt but Imperial Corp. slipped 1⅝ to 21⅞.

United Financial slipped ⅜ to 35⅞. It jumped more than 12 points yesterday on news National Steel will acquire it for $42 a share. National picked up ⅜ to 31⅝.

Coca-Cola was unchanged at 41½ despite reporting higher final quarter profits and raising the dividend.

Wyly Corp. reported a 1978 profit jumped to $75 million. Its shares rose ¾ to 5.

Airlines gained despite growing fuel shortages. UAL Inc., which cut more than 400 weekly flights, rose ⅜ to 26⅛, Delta Airlines ⅝ to 37⅞ and National ⅞ to 40⅛.

UV Industries added ½ to 33⅝ as more than 1.7 million shares changed hands. It hopes to liquidate.

Aetna Life & Casualty announced its intention to offer $62 a share cash for all outstanding American Re-insurance, which indicated that its board plans to recommend that its stockholders accept the offer. Last Thursday, Lincoln National raised its initial bid of $52 a share for American Re-insurance stock to $56 a share cash. American re-insurance jumped six to 58¾ bid, over the counter. Aetna rose ⅜ to 42½.

RCA says it is seeking major acquisitions in new areas of business. RCA expects to get $200 million in cash within a few months by selling its Alaskan Telecommunications company to Pacific Power & Light, and is prepared to spend more, a spokesman said. Three areas under consideration are financial services, electronics and something complementary to RCA's main businesses that would help take advantage of its heavy research spending of $140.5 million in 1978. RCA also raised its dividend and tacked on ¼ to 26¼.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose with the index up 0.67 to 164.82.

Dainippon Ink & Chemicals has raised its bid for Polychrome to $26 a share from $25. As a result, Rhone-Poulenc, which holds 40 percent of the U.S. graphic arts and industrial chemicals company, agreed to tender its shares. The Japanese and French companies had been in a bidding war started when Rhone-Poulenc offered $17.25 a share for the remaining shares.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 2 to up 3¾ cents; corn off ¼ to up 1½; oats up ¼ to ½; and soybeans off 2 to up 1 cent.

SEC Wants Court To Fine Vesco

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT) — The Securities and Exchange Commission will ask a Federal District Court in New York to fine Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, and associate Norman LeBlanc up to $10,000 a day if they continue to ignore court orders to turn over 10,000 common and 3.14 million class A shares in Property Resources Ltd.

In the latest round of its seven-year battle with the two fugitives, the SEC intends to ask the court to fine both men 5,000 a day from last Oct. 4, when they were ordered to give up the shares, until April 1, and $10,000 a day until April 15. At that time, the agency said it might ask the court to impose an even larger fine.

Vesco has successfully avoided trial since 1973, initially by fleeing to Costa Rica and then early last year to the Bahamas. The fine could be collected only if Vesco chose or was forced to return to the United States, an event that is considered unlikely.

Vesco is also wanted in the United States in connection with five Federal indictments charging that he plundered the IOS mutual-fund empire of more than $200 million and then tried to buy his way out of trouble with a $200,000 contribution to President Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign.

Inflation Council Glum on Outlook

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI) — The administration's inflation monitors said today that soaring food prices will remain unchecked at least through March.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability also said in its latest inflation report that consumers can expect sharp gains in energy costs throughout the first half of this year.

It said farm prices climbed at a 40 percent annual rate in the November-January period, and preliminary data for February indicate continued large increases, implying that "the rapid rise in retail food prices will extend through March." Temporary factors, such as bad weather, cannot account for all of the recent upward swing in food prices, it said, adding that "the surge in prices of beef and dairy products. . .cannot be viewed as temporary and are therefore of greater concern."

U.S. Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Coca-Cola *

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,070.	894.80
Profits	82.54	72.43
Per share	0.66	0.58
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,340.	3,620.
Profits	374.69	331.16
Per share	3.03	2.68

* *Quarterly dividend increased to 49 from 43 ½ cents a share, payable April 2 to holders of record March 19.*

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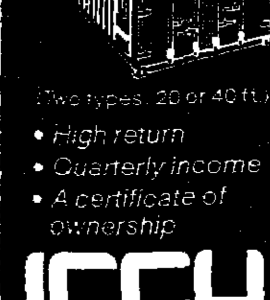

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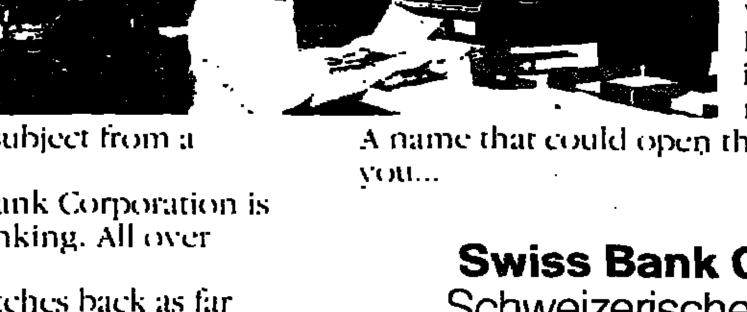

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Société de Banque Suisse
Total assets (end 1977): Sfr 55,710 million. Customers' deposits: Sfr 30,371 million. Capital and reserves: Sfr 3,235 million. Advances to customers: Sfr 20,135 million. Net profit: Sfr 237 million. Number of staff: 11,500. General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenvorstadt 1, and in CH-8022 Zurich, Paradeplatz 6. Over 170 offices throughout Switzerland. Branches in Atlanta, Bahrain, Chicago, London, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo. Subsidiaries, affiliated companies and representatives in over 20 other countries throughout the world.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev Quot.
					A—A—A						
39½	29½	ACF	2.10	6.9	6	61		30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ½
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	158		16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	16½	AM Intl	.28	1.5	7	568		19½	18⅞	18⅝	— ¼
14⅜	8⅝	APL	1	9.8		12		10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
48¾	32⅞	ARA	1.64	4.3	8	85		38½	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1	4.8		158		25	24⅝	24⅞	
14⅜	8½	ATO	.48	4.4	5	31		11	10⅝	10⅝	
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.8	12	779		30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20	6.8	5	820		17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDe	.84	1.0	5	6		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.36e		12		49	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20a	4.2	7	5		4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
45¾	33¼	AetnaLf	2.70	6.4	4	1058		42⅝	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅛	Ahmans	1	4.6	4	176		21¾	20¾	21⅛	+ 1⅛
4	2	Aileen				24		2¼	2¼	2¼	
31⅜	23¼	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	335		26¼	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	5.3	10	40		18⅝	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Alcana	.80	6.8	7	12		11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
9½	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		19		8¼	8¼	8¼	
96	80¼	AlaP	pf	9	11.	z10	83	83	83		
113	100½	AlaP	pf	11	11.	z400	102	d97½	97½	—4½	
87	73	AlaP	pf	8.28	11.	z120	76	75¼	76		
18	14⅜	Alascco	1.40	9.5	7	2		14¾	14¾	14¾	
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.46	3.9	11	87		17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
40	17	Albany		3.8	9	21		32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	11	7		8	7⅞	7⅞	
46¾	26¼	Alberton	1.20	3.0	8	17		39¾	39¼	39½	+ ¼
37⅝	22¾	AlcanA	2	5.5	5	988		37	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅞
31¾	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	6.0	5	46		23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	6	x35		6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26	14	AlgCo	1	4.4	9	67		22¾	21⅞	22¾	+ 1
15	4⅝	AlleyAir			3	341		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.7		10		21½	21¼	21½	
20¼	13¾	AlgLd	1.28	7.8	8	26		16¾	16⅝	16½	
38¾	30	AlgL pf	3	9.0		1		33¼	33¼	33¼	
23⅝	21	Allg pf2.19		11.		1		22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
19	15¾	AlgPw	1.72	11.	8	140		16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
19¾	13¾	AlleghCp	1	5.7	7	21		17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
35	20⅜	Allerpan	.50	2.0	11	23		24¾	24½	24⅝	
44¾	27¾	AlldCh	2	6.3	7	368		31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅜
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.7	7	46		11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅜	AlldPd	.60	5.0		6		12	12	12	
28	19⅜	AlldStr	1.50	6.8	6	161		22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅜	AllisCh	1.20	5.6	5	122		30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10	AlltAc	1.20	4.7	7	3		16¾	16¼	16½	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72e	4.4	7	3		16¾	16½	16½	
54⅜	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.4	6	1979	u55⅜	54¼	53⅝	+1¼	
21	13½	AmlSug	1	6.0	151	2		16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	32⅜	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	244		49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅜
129	83½	Amax	pf5.25	4.4		2		120	120	120	
50	38⅛	Amax	pf	3	6.4		3	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+ ⅛
20½	12¾	Amcord	1.20	6.4	6	30		18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	16½	Amrce	1.20	5.9	5	52		20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	15⅜	AHess	1b	3.5	8	383		28½	28¼	28⅜	
73	54	AHes	pf3.50	5.6		8		62¼	61¾	62½	— ⅛
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.4	3	588		12⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	AmAir	wi			408		5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
27⅜	19¼	AAir	pf 2.18	11.		10		20¼	20¼	20¼	
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	8.3	6	15		14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
53	44	ABrnds	4	7.8	6	116		51⅝	50⅛	51	+ ⅝
25½	22¼	ABrd	pf1.70	7.9		1		24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.75	8.9		1098		31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
29⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	9.2		1220		29¼	28⅞	29⅛	
43¼	32	ABdcst	1.20	3.5	7	524		35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
28½	13½	ABldM	.70	4.9	7	6		14⅜	14¼	14¼	
43⅜	34½	AmCon	2.80	7.8	6	427		36⅜	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
22⅜	19¾	ACon	pf1.75	8.3		3		21	21	21	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	ACentry				25		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	17¼	ACredt	1.30	3.0	10	58		44	43½	44	+ ⅜
32⅝	22¾	ACyan	1.60	6.3	8	353		25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	8	AmDist				19		10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
36	22¼	ADT	1.08	4.6	9	24		23¾	23¾	23⅞	
11¾	6⅜	ADuadVI	.84a	9.0		1		9¾	9¾	9¾	
15	14¼	ADul	pf.86a			5		14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	304		22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	591		29½	29	29⅜	
17½	8¾	AFamil	.60	4.9	6	291		12¼	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.3		30		21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		11		17½	17¼	17⅜	
29¾	22¾	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	765		27½	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	28⅞	AGin	pf1.80	5.4		96		34	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
29½	23	AGin	pf .90	3.4		1		26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
13	9⅝	AHerlfL	f .48	4.4	7	4		11	11	11	
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.6	6	136		15	15	15	
22¾	26½	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	988		27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅜	AmHse	.68	2.8	10	511		24½	23¾	23⅞	
13½	6⅝	AmInvst	30	3.0	13	15		10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
35¾	18	AMI	.80	3.0	10	143		27⅜	26½	26¾	
7⅛	4	AmMotrs			5	805		6¼	6¼	6¼	
47	36	ANatR	3	7.9	6	78		38¾	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10¼	ASnip	.80a	6.3	26	32		13	12¾	12¾	
53½	33⅜	AStand	2.60	6.5	6	82		40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
140	91	A Std	pf4.75	4.5		4	104⅜	104½	104⅜	— ⅛	
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32	4.7	8	119		6¾	6¾	6¾	
45¼	28¾	AmStrs	2.24	4.9	7	628	u46	44¾	46	+1	
64¾	58½	ATT		8.1	8	1057		61½	61½	— ⅛	
67⅜	61½	ATT	pf	4	6.1		12	65⅝	65½	65½	— ⅛
49⅝	43⅛	ATT	pf	3.64	7.9		35	46	45⅞	46	
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf	3.74	8.0		102	47	47	47	— ⅛
12⅝	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.6	5	4		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	6.1	5	5		16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.5	5	28		11½	11½	11½	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev Quot.
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.7	9		3	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
20⅝	15⅜	Amfac	1.20	6.6	6		39	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
40	24¾	AMPInc	.76	2.6	11		430	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
16½	12	Amsco	.48	4.3	7		14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Amsvs				10	382	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	AmrepCp				16	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.9	12	62		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅜	Amst	pf .68	9.7		3		7	7	7	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.7	7	27		36¾	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.8	5		36	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
26	18¾	AndCkv	1	4.9	7		18	20⅜	20	20¼	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.1	6		55	6	5⅞	5⅞	
13¼	7	Anixter	.32	2.6	8		164	12⅜	11¾	12¼	+ ½
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.2	7		37	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDis				8	206	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
11	4	ApplMg				8	16	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
26⅜	17½	ArcatoC	.96	4.0	7		51	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16	7.8		17	u27⅝	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
19½	10⅜	ArchD	.20b	1.1	10	721		18	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt				6	58	9¾	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
21¾	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.1	7		90	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.2	5		3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20	6.4	8	117		35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRty				132		2	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	5½	Armada				11		5	5½	d 5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	7.0	5	165		19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10	7.7		15		27¼	27⅛	27⅜	
21¾	14⅜	ArmstCk	1	6.3	7	162		16¼	16	16	— ⅛
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20	5.3	4		32	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¾	AroCorp	1	5.0	7		7	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.6	5		70	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
23⅜	12	Arvin	1	7.8		4	145	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.2		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	13¾	Asarco		.40	2.2	11	266	18¾	17⅞	18	— ⅛
39⅜	31	AshOil	s	1.60		4.2	6	718	38¼	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¾	AsdDG	1.50	8.6	7		69	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20	6.6	7		9	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
22⅜	13¾	AtlCtyE	1.24	8.9	9	105		19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
61⅛	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.7	9	1413		59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	+1⅛
206	152	AtlRc	pf	3	1.5		1	200	200	200	+3½
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.0		49	71	70¼	70½	+1½
14⅜	9½	AtlasCp					69	12⅜	11⅞	12½	+ ½
36⅜	23⅜	AutoDis	.52	1.7	15		136	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
35	18½	AvcoCp	1		4.9	2	146	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.1	9		158	16¾	16½	16½	
23¾	13⅜	Avnet	.80		4.5	6	163	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
63	44½	Avon	2.60	5.5	12	877		47½	46⅝	47⅛	+ ¼
					B—B—B						
3	1⅛	BT Mle					18	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11⅝	5½	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	164		7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.3	12	360		34⅝	34½	34½	+ ½
24⅜	14¼	BaldwU	1.20	5.8	5	14		20⅝	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	25¼	BldU	pf 2.06	6.7		2		30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅛	BallCp	1.20	5.5	6	8		22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
71¾	18⅝	BallyMf	.10		2.2	24	1986	22⅜	60⅝	61	+ ⅝
27⅜	23⅞	BallGE	2.28	9.4	7	69		24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
53½	46	Balt	pfB4.50	9.6		z250		48	47	47	
26⅛	17½	BanCal	.92	4.9	5	1		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.60	4.1	8	147		13	12⅝	13	
31¾	17⅜	BangPnt	.60	2.1	4	74		21¼	21	21⅛	
42½	25	BanP	pf 2	6.1		1		29½	29½	29½	+ ½
38	30½	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	5	287	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04	7.	5		5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.1	7	762	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	3		8.1	5	272	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		.9	13	20	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.0	9	10		26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	16¼	BardCR	.32	2.5	11		86	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.2	7	2		23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
17½	14⅜	BarryW	s.44	2.8	10	38		15¼	15	15½	+ ⅛
65¾	35½	BatesM	.80	1.3	60	31		60	59⅝	59¾	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.7	7	96		37⅜	36½	36½	
49¾	33¾	BaxTrv	.50	1.4	13	481		36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	
5¾	2½	BayCalP				13		3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96	10.	8	8		19¼	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	BaykCp	.48	5.1	6	9		9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	9		26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
28¼	21½	BeatFd	1.20	5.5	9	366		22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
58½	46⅞	BeatF	pf3.38	7.2		51	47	d46½	46⅝	46⅝	
25⅝	21¾	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	234		23¾	23	23¼	+ ½
41	36⅛	BectnD	.84	2.7	11	160		31¼	31	31⅛	
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.5	8	81		26¾	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
6½	2⅜	Beker				144		6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
29½	14⅝	Belcan	s .80		3.0	6	22	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¼	Belden	1.44	4.1	5	19		23⅜	23¼	23½	+ ½
9	5⅛	BeldnH	.36b	4.3	9	39		8½	8¼	8¼	
23⅜	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.3	7	13		15⅜	15	15¼	
9¼	4½	Bellind	.12a	1.7	5	46		7¼	7¼	7¼	
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.3	7	13		54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.4	6	9		22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
43⅜	33⅜	Bendix	2.56	6.4	7	227		40¼	40	40	— ⅛
26¾	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.7	6	195		23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
115½	86¼	Benef	pf5.50	5.4		z10	102	102	102	+1	
5¾	2½	BengtB			9	94		3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	BerkeyP				8		6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
24¾	20⅛	BestPd	.16		.6	8	160	26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅜
27¼	19⅛	BethSt	1.40	6.3	4	358		22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	12	472		35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
17⅝	14½	Binney	.80	5.1	8	33		15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	17½	BisFSL	1		4.5	5	45	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
21¾	14⅜	BlackDr	.68	3.4	11	1310		20½	19¾	20	+ ¼
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28	4.8	6	10		26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1		6.4	7	.11	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev Quot.
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.0		26		23¼	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.6	6	431		24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.2	6	18		9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4¼	BobbieBr				14		4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
79⅜	32⅝	Boeln	1.20	2.3	9	1447		67⅛	65½	66⅛	+ ⅛
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.50	4.8	6	726		31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.6	6	154		26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
34⅜	25¼	BörgW	2	7.0	5	43		28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	2¾	Borrmn	.05e	.7	4	5		7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅜	22¼	BosEd	2.44	11.	8	50		23¼	23	23	
9⅜	8⅜	BosE	pfB.88	11.		z100		8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅜	BosE	pf1.17	11.			18	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
15	13¾	BosE	pf1.46	11.		2		13¾	13¼	13¼	
18⅜	9¾	Bronitt	.36	3.3	5	638		11	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
33½	20½	BraunC	.80	2.9	9	442		30	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
31¼	24⅛	BrlgSf	1.08	4.1	9	147		26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	28	BristM	1.44	4.3	11	356		34¾	33	33¾	+ ⅜
21½	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.0	10	414	u21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
18½	15⅜	BrkwGd	1.20	6.4	8	2		18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
21½	16⅜	BkyUG	1.90	9.6	6	20		19¾	19½	19½	
23¾	10	BwnShe	.80b	4.1	5	5		19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
18	7¼	Brown	.30	1.7	7	104		17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	7.4	6	27		24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
16	10⅛	BwnFer	.60	4.3	10	118		14	13½	14	+ ¼
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	6.0	6	248		13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.2		2		29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
29	18¾	BrushW	1.60	5.9	6	21		27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.0	7	98		17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
36¼	22	BuffFo	1.80	6.6	6	61		27¼	26	27¼	+1⅛
10¾	5¼	Bulova				22		10⅝	10	10⅛	
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.5	5	140		11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.84	9.7		4		19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.4	7	93		21¼	20¾	21⅛	
25⅛	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.3		3		23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
22⅜	16¾	Burlind	1.40	7.9	7	858		17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
35	27⅛	BurlNo	1.80	4.5	5	192		40	39½	39⅞	
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo	pf.55	8.0		5		7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.25	7.1		86		40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Burndy	.88	3.9	9	10		22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	2½	BrnsRL	.20	6.2		407		3¼	3	3¼	— ⅛
88	58¾	Burrgh	2	3.1	11	588		66¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
14½	14	Butlerin	s.80	5.6	6	1		14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
16½	6⅞	Buttes					67	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
					C—C—C						
64¾	43¾	CBS	2.60	5.2	7	957		50¾	49¾	49⅝	— ⅜
45	30¾	CBS	pf	1	2.9		2	34	34	34	
17⅜	10	CI Rty	.10e	.5		342	u18⅜	17⅜	18½	+1⅜	
27½	9	CIT	2.40	7.6	8	227		31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
15½	12	CIT	2d	2.0	21	19		12¼	12	12⅛	
13¾	7⅜	CNA Fn			3	837		12⅜	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13¾	CNA	pf 1.10	6.5		81		17	16½	17	+ ½
12⅝	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a	9.4		32		11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
55	44½	CPC	2.70	5.3	8	187		51¾	50¾	51⅛	+ ½
18	14⅛	CP Nat	1.64	11.	7	28		15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅜
21¾	14¾	CTS	.70	3.9	8	376		18¼	17¾	17

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	26¼	Kroger	2.32	5.9	6	201	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.0	6	30	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+1
	9	Kysor	.80	6.6	5	16	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
		— L—L—L —								
	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.4	6	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
	5⅛	LTV			5	236	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
	6½	LTV pf	1			2	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅜
	21⅞	LTV pf	2.60	10.		62	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	8.5	7	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	
	13¾	LamSe	1	5.3	7	40	19⅛	18¾	19	
	12¼	LaneBrv	.90	5.0	8	58	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
	21	Lanier	.50	1.7	13	13	29⅜	29⅜	29½	+ ¼
	8¾	LawtCh	.48	3.8	1	443	12½	12	12½	+ ½
	13⅞	LearSg	.80	4.5	4	350	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
	36	LearS pf	2.25	5.2		13	43¼	43	43	— ¾
	19¼	LswTrns	1.20	6.2	6	73	19½	19⅛	19½	
	19½	LeeEnt	.44	2.8	12	13	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
	16⅜	Leesona	1.16	5.9	6	5	20	19¾	19¾	
	1⅜	Lehvally			5	51	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
	9	Lehmn	1.30e	14.		116	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
	6⅛	Lennar	.40	3.9	4	47	10¼	10¼	10¼	
	24	Lenox	1.30	5.3	7	20	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅜
	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.4	5	3	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	11	LevFdC			12	17	16⅞		17	+ ⅛
	27⅝	LeviStr	1.80	4.1	7	403	u43¾	43	43½	+ ⅜
	40¾	LeviStr	wd			49	u43¾	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅜
	17⅝	LevitzF	.60	3.2	5	36	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
	23	LOF	2a	8.2	4	28	25	24½	24½	+ ½
	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.7		1	54½	54½	54½	
	24	LibrtyCp	.88	2.8	7	54	31⅜	31	31	+ ⅜
	2½	LibrtyLn			5	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	9½	LiblL pf	1.25	13.		8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	27½	Liggat	2.50	6.1	7	919	u41¾	40½	41	+1⅛
	76½	Liggt pf	7	9.0		z70	78	78	78	—1
	38¾	LillyEli	1.80	3.4	14	926	53⅝	52⅝	53¼	+ ½
	33⅞	LincNt	2.80	7.3	6	87	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
	67½	LincNtpf	3	3.9		2	76¼	76	76¼	+1¼
	15½	LincPl	1.76	11.		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
	3	Lionel	.12	2.5	7	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅞	Litton	.58f	2.8		259	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
	40½	Litton pf	3	6.6		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¾
	17⅜	Litton pf	2	9.8		3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
	14⅛	Lockhd			5	277	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
	20⅝	Loctite	.40	1.6	11	23	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
	34¾	Loews	1.20	2.7	3	40	45⅛	44⅞	45¼	+ ½
	9⅝	LomFn	.80	7.4	7	100	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
	14½	LomM	1.85e	11.	9	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
	17½	LnStar	1.40	6.2	6	33	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
	17	LILCo	1.70	9.7	7	308	17⅞	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
	41½	LIL pfE	4.35	11.		z200	41½	d41	41	—1¼
	77	LIL pfJ	8.12	10.		z60	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
	23	LIL pfP	2.43	10.		6	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
	24¼	LIL pfO	2.47	9.7		4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
	22¼	LongDr	.64	2.5	12	52	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
	21⅝	LoralCp	1	3.4	9	92	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ½
	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.1	9	243	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
	13⅝	LaPac	.60b	3.0	7	105	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.6	10	17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
	10¼	Lowenst	.60	4.2	4	12	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
	34⅞	Lubrzl	1.60	3.6	11	39	44⅜	43¾	44	+ ⅛
	13½	LuckyS	1	6.5	9	339	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
	7	Ludlow	.60	3.5	16	217	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.5	6	18	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅛	LynCSys	.40	2.3	16	22	17⅜	17	17⅛	
		— M—M—M —								
	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.0	18	120	40⅛	39	39¾	+1
	31⅝	MCA	1.20	2.9	7	172	41½	40	41⅛	+1⅛
	8	MEI	.40	3.1	8	39	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅝	MGIC	1	4.8	7	x501	21⅛	19⅝	20¾	+1⅛
21⅞	13	MacAF	1	6.3	7	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	24	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
11	6¾	Macke	.48	6.0	5	316	8⅜	7¾	8	— ¼
13½	8½	Macmill	.72	6.3	7	83	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
45⅝	32	Macy	1.65	4.8	5	38	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ½
15¾	11¾	MdsFd	1.29e	9.6		96	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅜	MagicCf	.60	6.2	5	75	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32¾	23¾	MalonH	.96	3.3	10	160	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
13⅞	7⅝	Manhin	.30	3.0	4	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	ManhL1	.30	3.5	12	42	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
40½	28⅝	MfrHan	2.28	7.3	6	300	31½	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.7	9	294	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
38½	17⅛	MaratM	.80	2.2	9	650	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅝
62¼	39⅝	MaratO	2.40	3.9	10	1101	u62⅛	61⅝	62⅛	+ ⅝
28⅞	17½	Maremt	1	4.7	6	45	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	MarMid	.80	5.7	7	67	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.3	10	43	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
18⅜	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	13	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
20⅞	13	Mark pf	1.20	7.7		11	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
35⅝	21¼	Marley	1	4.7	7	825	21⅝	d21	21⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	10¼	Marriot	.16	1.2	9	1177	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ¼
68¾	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.1	13	80	62⅝	61½	62½	+1
26¼	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.7	9	100	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
34⅝	22⅝	MartM	1.80	5.7	6	167	31⅝	31⅜	31¾	
14	9	MaryK	.48	4.2	10	61	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
26¾	18	Md Cup	.56	2.9	7	29	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.7	19	48	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
27½	14⅞	Masonit	1.20	4.8	8	341	25	24⅝	24⅞	
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	9.8	10	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
13	8	MassyF				78	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅛	MosCp	1.68	10.		6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	10⅜	Mosinc	1.08	9.7		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42¾	26¼	MatsuE	.39e	1.2	8	2	32	32	32	
13⅞	6½	Mattel	.15e	2.1	6	113	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			226	4⅛	4	4	
27⅜	21	MayDS	1.28	5.7	6	99	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18½	MayerO	1	4.8	10	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	MaysJW			4	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
29¼	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.7	9	178	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
31½	19⅝	McDermt	1	5.0	4	755	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ¼
35⅝	25¾	McDr pf	2.20	8.1		1423	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
32⅞	28¾	McDr pf	2.60	8.6		1367	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
60½	40	McDnld	.36	.9	10	1450	40½	40	40	— ⅛
40½	23½	McDonD	.75	2.4	7	222	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	21⅛	McDann	1.20	4.5	5	8	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
30⅝	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	112	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
34	17⅛	McGrH	1.28	5.1	10	191	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
27	18	McIntyr				z370	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
22⅜	12	McLean	.64	4.8	6	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13	8¼	McLout			6	65	11½	11	11	— ⅜
16⅛	9¼	McMorO	.16	.6	41	139	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
15¾	10	McNell	.80	6.5	6	17	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
33⅞	17⅛	Mead	1.60	6.0	5	385	27	26⅝	26⅞	
87¾	45¾	Mea pfB	2.80	4.1		1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+1¾
39⅞	19⅛	Measrx	.50	1.3	15	113	38½	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
17½	13⅛	Mednco	s.40	2.7	8	20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	18⅝	Medlrn	.48	1.5	12	219	33½	31¾	32⅞	+1½
33⅞	24½	Melville	1.40	4.9	8	191	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
60⅝	25½	Memorex			5	218	32⅛	31⅜	32¼	+1
37	29⅝	MercStr	1a	2.9	6	5	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
32⅞	24¾	MerTx	1.48	5.7	6	82	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
71⅞	47⅝	Merck	1.90	2.9	16	394	66⅜	65½	66⅜	+ ⅞
40¼	25⅝	Meraith	1	3.5	6	5	28⅜	28½	28½	— ¼
24¾	14	MerrLy	.88	5.2	9	423	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
39⅝	26½	MesaPet	.48	1.3	15	96	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
16⅞	13¼	Mesab	1.47e	9.3	24	69	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
25¼	17½	Mesta	.40e	3.2	34	4	19	19	19	+ ¼
24¾	20¼	MGM s	.60	2.7	10	1346	22⅜	22	22⅛	
71	41½	Metrm	2.20	4.2	7	24	52½	52	52¼	— ¼
92½	82½	MIE pfJ	8.32	9.8		z1050	84½	83½	84½	+1¼
16	12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.1	8	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
19	16⅝	MdCTel	1.40	8.1	7	16	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	685	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
3	1	MidlndM				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	14	MidRos	1.10	6.1	7	30	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
30½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.4	12	46	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	12⅞	MillBrd	.80	3.5	7	90	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.8	12	20	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.2	6	6	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
66	43	MMM	2.40	4.1	12	459	58⅝	57⅝	58	+1⅛
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.8	6	17	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	MirroAl	.96	9.0	12	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
39⅜	20⅛	Misnins	.80	2.5	7	138	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
59½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.8	5	105	48¼	47½	47⅞	+ ½
15⅛	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.9	8	16	11¼	11¼	11¼	
26	21	MoPS pf	2.44	11.		1	22½	22½	22½	
73⅞	58⅞	Mobil	4.80	6.6	7	261	72¾	72¼	72⅝	
4⅞	2½	MobileH			11	95	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅞	MdMer	.20	1.6	6	320	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅜	Mohasco	.90	8.4	6	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅞	6⅝	MohkDta			10	187	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.6		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
35⅝	22	Monrh	1.84	6.3	5	11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
28⅛	14⅝	Monogr	.52	2.0	6	10	25⅝	25¼	25½	
60¼	44½	Monsan	3.20	6.8	6	354	48	47	47¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	15⅝	MntDU	1.50	9.0	7	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.5	8	43	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
22¼	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.2		46	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	28	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
39⅞	27	MooreM	1	3.2	5	59	32	30⅝	31½	+ ½
52	40⅛	Morgan	2.50	5.6	7	282	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
30	18⅜	MorKn	1.50	6.8	4	46	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.5	5	16	15	14¾	14¾	
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			6	65	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
34⅞	23¼	MorNor	1.28	4.6	9	35	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
54⅞	35⅝	Motrola	1.20	3.2	9	588	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.4	9	86	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	7.7	8	27	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	5¼	Munford				170	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
8¾	4	Munsd pf	.40	5.2		42	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	8.0	7	9	15⅞	15	15	— ⅜
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.7	8	13	13½	13¼	13¼	
57½	32⅝	MurpOil	1	2.4	11	124	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ¼
25½	14	MurryO	1	5.5	7	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
15	12¾	MutOm	1.32	9.8		8	13½	13½	13½	
15¼	7⅛	MyersL	.50	4.9	7	38	10⅛	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22⅞	12¾	NCH	.64	3.9	9	128	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
70½	40⅛	NCR	1.60	2.5	9	477	65	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	15⅞	NLInd	1.20	5.9	8	x192	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
27⅞	19	NLT	1	4.9	6	192	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
8½	7⅞	NVF s			6	157	u 8¾	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
28½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.2	8	123	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
32¾	24⅜	Nalco	1.36	4.3	16	560	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅜
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68	3.6	9	233	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
38	21⅜	Nashua	1.30	5.5	5	21	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ½
42¼	13⅛	NatAirl	.50	1.2	19	211	40¼	39½	40⅛	+ ⅜
33	20⅞	NAvia	2.13e	7.9		35	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.72	3.9	8	21	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
18¼	9	NtClyL	.60	5.0	7	79	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
31¼	27	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	5	16	30¾	30½	30¾	
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	9.3	6	371	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
22¼	20	NDist pr	1.85	9.1		3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	9.1	6	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
22⅜	15	NatGyp	1.32	8.0	5	294	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	NatHom			15	57	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	NtLibty n	.28	3.2	6	73	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.6	11	81	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
31¼	16⅜	NMedE	.75	3.9	8	119	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ½
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	4.2	20	22	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ¾
34⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	9.1	11	11	16½	16¼	16½	
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic			9	749	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
17⅞	12½	NtSvIn	1.08	6.8	6	7	16⅛	16	16	
23⅛	14½	NStand	1.24	8.1	5	x30	15½	15¼	15¼	
35¾	28⅜	NatlStl	2.60	8.2	5	88	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	NatTea			7	35	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
52⅞	33⅝	Natom	2.10	4.7	5	118	45¾	45	45	— ⅜
24⅝	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.9	8	54	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
20	16⅝	NevP pf	1.74	10.		z300	17	17	17	+ ⅜
24½	21	NevP pf	2.30	11.		z390	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
24⅞	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.7	6	41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
17½	15	NEngE	1.52	9.9	6	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.1	15	13	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ½
29¾	26⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.9		1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
36	31⅝	NEngT	3.16	9.3	8	15	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.5	7	63	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
97	82	NYS pf	8.80	10.		z50	85¼	85¼	85¼	+1¼
24¾	21⅝	NYS pf	2.12	10.		18	21⅛	d21	21	—1
25½	15½	Newmt	.80	3.1	20	816	u26	25⅛	26	+ ⅝
81	66	Newt pf	4.50	5.6		2	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	6½	Newprk			8	94	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13½	NiaMP	1.44	10.	7	39	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39½	33	NiaMof	3.60	10.		z130	35	34½	34½	
58	49⅝	NiaMof	5.25	11.		z20	50	50	50	+ ⅜
85	72	NiaMof	7.72	10.		z200	75	74	74	+1½
12¼	9⅝	NiagSh	1.01e	10.		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
30¾	26½	Nicor	2.40	8.5	6	30	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ½
27⅞	20⅜	NorfWn	1.84	7.9	7	189	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	18½	Norlin	1.60	8.4	4	84	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
27	20⅜	Norris	1.40	6.3	5	88	22½	22¼	22¼	
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				86	3⅜	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.6	5	13	27	26¾	26⅞	
11⅞	4½	NoCAir	.20	3.1	4	143	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
7½	1	NoCAir	wt			11	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
10¾	9	NoesIUI	1.02	11.	7	317	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
16¾	11	NCalSL	.70	4.4	4	94	16¼	15⅞	16	+1⅛
18⅛	15⅛	NindPS	1.50	9.8	10	156	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.7	6	180	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	23¼	NoSlPw	2.16	8.8	7	25	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
48½	45½	NSPw pf	4.08	9.0		z700	45⅛	d45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
49¾	44	NSPw pf	4.10	9.3		z70	44	44	44	— ⅜
49½	43¼	NSPw pf	4.11	9.1		z300	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
51	43	NSPw pf	4.16	9.0		z430	46	46	46	+2¼
38½	23¼	NorTel	.80	2.1	11	125	37¾	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
6½	3½	Nthgate			75	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
49⅞	22⅝	Nortrp	1.80	5.2	6	166	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	22¼	NwstAirl	.80	3.1	9	238	25⅝	25	25½	+ ½
28¾	21⅜	NwtBcp	1.16	4.9	7	81	24	23⅞	23¾	
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	8.0	6	155	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	6.5	5	512	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
46½	28½	NwtInd	wt			23	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	24	NwtP pf	2.36	9.3		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLI	1e	10.	9	37	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
38¾	27½	NwSIW	1.40	4.5	6	8	29	29	29	
27¾	22	Norton	1.15	4.6	7	63	25	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
21⅞	15¼	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	955	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.0	6	88	u36½	35⅛	36½	+1¼
		— O—O—O —								
28¾	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.3	11	203	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅜
22¾	14⅞	OakInd	.40	1.8	15	211	22	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
26⅜	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	6.5		801	20	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			13e	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42⅜	26¾	OcciP pf	2.16	7.0		1	31	31	31	+ ½
84⅞	48½	OcciP pf	3.60	5.9		6	61¾	61½	61½	+ ½
82½	48¼	OcciP pf	4	6.7		1	59½	59½	59½	
26¾	22	OcciP pf	2.50	11.		14	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
23¾	18½	OcciP pf	2.12	11.		22	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅛	OcciP pf	2.30	11.		6	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	23⅞	Ogden	1.80	6.3	5	29	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
53	36½	Ogdn pf	1.87	4.3		1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	310	16⅛	15⅞	16	
43¼	37	OhEd pf	3.90	10.		z100	38½	38½	38½	
92¾	77	OhEd pf	8.20	11.		z156	76	d76	76	—1½
86½	74½	OhP pf	8.04	11.		z100	75	75	75	
25⅞	21¼	OhP pfG	2.27	10.		4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
124	113½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z90	116⅜	116	116⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE	1.50	9.0	9	227	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
24⅜	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.4	6	28	22	21⅝	21⅝	
25¼	13¾	Olin	.88	4.7	7	634	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	3.9	7	8	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.0	6	9	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
16¾	14½	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	59	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
9¼	7⅜	OrionC	.30	3.4	6	66	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
23½	15½	OutMar	1.40	7.5	5	95	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
33⅝	18⅛	OutletCo	1	5.1	5	140	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
18¼	13	OvernDr	.84	5.3	6	21	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	6.3	4	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
29	20¼	OverSh	.50b	2.4	4	89	21	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
35½	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.4	6	306	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
24¼	17½	OwenIll	1.26	6.5	5	84	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
76	60	Owenl pf	4.75	7.5		8	63⅜	63½	63½	— ⅜
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.68	7.2	5	6	9½	9⅜	9½	
		— P—Q —								
19	15⅝	PHH Gp	.64	4.2	8	337	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	8.4	8	21	10	9¾	9¾	
31½	23⅞	PPG	1.8c	6.9	6	86	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	11	PSA			5	116	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¾
13⅞	11⅛	PacAS	1.24	9.8		27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅞	PacGE	2.32	9.4	8	308	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.3	7	39	21⅝	21½	21½	
57⅝	34⅞	PacLm	2.20	4.8	13	24	45½	44⅝	45½	+1¼
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	9.0	7	398	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	30⅛	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	7	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.2	8	75	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14	PacTT	1.40	9.5	8	18	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
71¾	62	PacTT pf	6	9.4		z50	64	64	64	
16½	10	PacTin	.80	5.2	6	29	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.8	4	75	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
17	12¾	PalW pf	1.30	10.		25	13	13	13	
26⅛	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.0	5	100	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
8¼	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.7	10	46	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	PanAm			2	1385	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	6.1	7	81	46	45	45⅞	+ ⅝
23⅛	14⅛	Paprcft	1.14b	6.3	8	24	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10¼	Pargas	1.08	8.4	11	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅛	18⅞	ParkDr s	.24	1.2	7	199	23⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
30¾	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.3	7	62	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
29⅝	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.1	10	20	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7	PatPtl			25	74	11¼	10⅞	11	
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.50	2.8	9	7	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
29⅝	19⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.4	8	56	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	Peage				29	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅞	PenCen				416	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
10½	9½	PennCn prA				22	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6½	5	PenCn prB				135	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	PenDix				37	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
43¼	29	Penney	1.76	6.0	6	658	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
22½	19	PaPL	2.04	9.8	7	146	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
50½	44	PaPL pf	4.40	10.		z400	44¾	d43¾	43¾	—1¼
52	44	PaPL pf	4.50	10.		z10	45	45	45	+ ½
99½	84	PaPL pf	8.60	10.		z100	86	86	86	+ ¾
94	80	PaPL pf	8.40	10.		z260	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	+ ¼
111½	101	PaPL pf	11	11.		z150	103½	102¼	103½	+1¼
90	74½	PaPL pf	8	10.		z130	78⅛	78	78⅛	+1
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	7.0	7	33	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
34¼	26⅜	Pennzol	2.20	6.5	9	717	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.4	6	20	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	33	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.1	10	1044	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
31	17⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.8	13	431	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	+ ½
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			7	99	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	32⅛	Petrie	1.20a	3.4	10	59	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
35⅞	27	Petroln	1.04	3.2	8	37	33⅛	33	33	— ¼
25½	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	12.		15	21¼	21	21⅛	
23⅛	19	PetRs pf	1.75	8.5		12	20½	20½	20½	
39	25½	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	11	741	32	31⅝	31⅝	
28⅞	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.1	24	361	28	27½	28	+ ½
19	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	9	164	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
48½	41½	PhilE pf	4.40	10.		z50	43	43	43	
53	42½	PhilE pf	4.68	10.		z300	45	45	45	+ ⅛
83	73½	PhilE pf	7	9.0		z500	78	78	78	
100⅝	84	PhilE pf	8.75	10.		z80	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
106⅛	91½	PhilE pf	9.50	10.		z120	93	93	93	+ ¼
85	70	PhilE pf	7.75	11.		z100	72½	72½	72½	—1
28¾	17½	PhiloSub	.96	3.9	8	24	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅜
76⅝	56⅛	PhilMr	2.50	3.8	10	1469	66⅛	65⅛	65¼	— ½
8½	3⅛	PhilInd	.28	6.2	5	37	4⅝	4½	4½	
13¾	9¾	PhilInd pf	1	9.5		1	10½	10½	10½	
36⅝	27⅝	PhilPet	1.20	3.5	7	1233	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛	+ ¼
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	5.1	4	13	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvi	.24	2.3	5	21	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.0	7	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
10¼	5⅞	Pier 1	.20	2.0	5	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
47⅜	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.5	8	166	33⅝	32⅝	33½	+ ⅜
31⅝	24½	Pioner	1.92	6.4	8	299	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	PitneyB	1.20	4.8	8	39	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	4.4	8	8	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.1	29	665	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
10⅜	3⅞	PlanRsc			8	290	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	10⅝	Plantrn	.16	.8	14	12	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
32¼	6⅛	Playboy	.12	.6	26	1281	21½	19⅝	20⅞	+1⅞
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	1.25e	5.4	10	72	23⅛	23	23	+ ¼
31½	16⅝	Pneumo	1	4.4	10	135	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	11⅛	PopoPd	.20b	1.4	10	1084	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
60¼	23⅝	Polaroid	1	2.5	11	1791	40⅜	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
30½	15⅛	Pndroso	.40	2.1	6	244	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
36	20⅝	PopeTal	1.16	3.8	5	47	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.9	8	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
20	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.5	13	187	18	17⅞	17⅞	
111½	99¾	PoG pf	11.50	11.		z110	105	105	105	
39¼	23⅝	Potlch	1.16	3.3	8	110	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ¼
15⅛	13⅛	PotmEl	1.34	9.9	8	97	13⅝	13½	13½	
52	44⅛	PotEl pf	4.50	9.6		z60	47	47	47	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	Premier	.64	2.5	10	3	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	109	31⅜	30⅛	30½	— ¼
93	73⅝	PrnctG	3	3.7	12	216	82⅞	81¼	81⅞	— ⅜
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	4.1	8	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
26¾	18¾	Proler			38	13	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	96	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.4	9	100	25⅞	25½	25¾	— ⅛
103⅞	91¾	PSInd pf	8.52	9.2		z20	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1
103½	92⅝	PSInd pf	8.38	9.0		z600	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	61	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
22⅛	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.1	7	776	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	195	22	21⅝	21⅞	
116	14⅛	PSEG pf	1.40	9.8		5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	9.7		203	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
123½	109	PSE pf	12.25	11.		z680	112	110½	111	+ ½
107	97	PSEG pf	9.62	9.9		z30	97⅝	97½	97½	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Publick				25	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	28	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7⅜	4¼	PR Cem			3	16	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PaSPL	1.56	9.4	9	49	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.8	6	174	33	32	33	+1¼
20½	14⅛	Purex	1.16	7.3	8	60	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅝	PurlinFo			9	419	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
30¾	20½	Purolir	1.28	4.9	8	56	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
27⅞	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.3	6	101	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
112⅞	104	QuaO pf	9.56	8.9		z50	107	107	107	— ⅜
19⅛	12¾	QuakSIO	.88	6.0	10	104	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
25	18¾	Quanex s	1	4.5	7	39	22¾	21⅞	22	+ ¼
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.4	11	254	8⅝	8	8½	+ ½
27	19	QuestrptA	2	9.3		4	21½	20¾	21½	
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23⅝	RCA	1.60	6.1	7	396	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.7		z30	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.3	6	5	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
20	9	RLC	.56	4.2	4	32	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.8	8	965	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
17	4¼	Ramad	.12e	1.1	27	1616	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20¾	14	Ranco	.76	5.3	6	18	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
16¾	7⅛	RapAm	.40e	2.5	3	64	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
40¾	24½	Raybl	1.60b	4.7	6	26	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	+ ¼
27¾	14½	Raymndin	1	6.9	4	102	14¾	d14⅛	14½	— ¼
58¾	32¾	Raythn	1.60	3.6	9	532	45⅛	44⅝	45	+ ½
32¼	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	39	21	20⅝	20⅝	
7⅜	3½	Redman	.03	.6	4	72	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	

(Continued on Page 10)

...otations in Canadian funds.
...quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
98 Abitibi	$19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
50 Acklands	$16	16	16	— ½
56 Agnico E	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
50 Agra Ind A	$7	7	7	
79 Alta Gas A	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
50 Alta Nat	$52½	52½	52½	+ ½
30 Algo Cent	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
30 Am Banza	$20⅝	18⅝	19	—1⅝
33 Andres W A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30 Argus C pr	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
56 Atco A	$19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
30 BP Can	$24¼	24	24⅛	
32 Bank N S	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
10 Baton B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
30 Beth Cop A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
70 Bralor Res	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
50 Bramalea	$17½	17	17	— ⅛
25 Brenda M	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
30 BCFP	$20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
30 BC Phone	$17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
45 Brunswk	$7	6⅞	7	
30 Budd Auto	$8¾	8½	8⅝	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 6, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
25 CAE A	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
28900 Cad Frv	$12½	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
2840 Cal Pow A	$41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
1906 Camflo	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
7200 C Nor West	$9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
625 C Pakrs C	$22½	22¼	22½	
4700 Can Perm	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	
1225 Can Trust A	$24½	24½	24½	
400 C Tung	$21½	21½	21½	
930 CCablesy A	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
1300 Cdn Cel	$9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
500 CGE	$28½	28½	28½	— ½
22907 CI Bk Com	$27	26¾	26⅞	
11233 Cdn Tire A	$29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
710 C Utilities	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
100 Canbra	400	400	400	
2400 Candel Oil	$36½	36	36	— ½
27910 Cassiar	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
2025 Celanese	55	490	5	+ 5
470 CHUM	$12	12	12	
220 C Holiday	$9½	9½	9½	
4050 Con Distrb	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
10110 Cons Gas	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
4313 Con Fardy	335	330	330	+10
7305 Craigmt	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
50 Crush Intl	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4985 Cyprus	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
8600 Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7	
5150 Daon Dev	$10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
100 Daon A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5752 Denison	$22½	21¾	21¾	— ¼
4200 Dicknsn	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
6070 D Bridge	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
1126 Dofasco A	$31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
100 Dom Store	$17	17	17	— ⅛
475 Du Pont 0	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	
695 Dylex L A	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
8000 East Mal	175	173	173	— 2
3850 Electhom A	480	460	465	—15
1900 Emco	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
16700 Falcon C	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
8995 Fibrg Nik A	$40½	39¾	40	— ¾
3300 Fed Ind A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
100 Francana	$10	10	10	
2000 Fraser A	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
100 Fruehauf	$10⅜	10¾	10⅜	
375 G M Res	425	425	425	
400 G Distrb A	$8½	8½	8½	
300 G Distrb w	285	280	280	— 5
8500 Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8⅜	
225 Goodyear	$20	20	20	+ 1
1000 Graft G	$39⅜	39¾	39⅝	— ¼
6138 Granduc	161	151	151	—14
655 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
400 GL Forest	$45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
9480 Greyhnd	$20	19¾	20	+ ¼
118 Guar Trst	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
100 H Group A	410	410	410	
900 Hard Crp A	365	360	365	+ 5
4800 Harlequin	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
4100 Hawker A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
5879 Hayes D	$12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅜
79788 H Bay Co	$27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
4680 IAC	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
1800 Indal	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
305 Indusmin	$15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
10 Inglis	$12⅜	12¾	12¾	— ¼
760 Inland Gas	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
10 Int Mogul	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4360 Int Pipe A	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
2450 Ivaco A	$14⅝	14½	14½	
2855 Jannock	$23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ½
4400 Kaiser Re	$17¼	17½	17½	
5600 Kam Kotia	450	440	440	—10
1000 Kelsey H	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
8100 Kerr A A	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
1137 Labatt A	$20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
50 Lab Min	$39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
2660 Lacana	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1050 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10 LL Lac	260	260	260	—10
2500 Lab Co A	470	460	470	+ 5
1110 Lab Co B	435	435	435	— 5
225 Loeb M	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
100 MICC	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18455 MB Ltd	$23⅞	23½	23¾	
2529 Matgmi A	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
250 McGraw H	$9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
2470 Molson A	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
3800 Molson B	$24	24	24	+ ½
11148 Moore	$35⅝	35⅝	35½	
6367 Murphy	$17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
10200 Nat Trust	$23	22¾	23	+ ¼
16965 Noranda A	$42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
25446 Norcen	$18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
200 NTecm B w	$22¾	22½	22½	
850 Nowsco W	$24⅜	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅝
14500 Oakwood P	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9350 Ocelot B	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
1410 Oshawa A	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
12800 Page Pet	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
2298 Pamour A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2950 PanCan P	$46¾	46¼	46¼	— ¼
2 Patino N V	$20¼	20¼	20¼	—1¾
10650 Pembina	$9⅛	9	9	
1534 Petrofina	$24	24	24	
925 Pine Point	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	
154100 Place G	310	274	298	+28
900 Placer	$27½	27½	27½	
600 Redpath A	$14	14	14	
3633 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8237 Reichhold	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
77820 Revnu Prp	187	179	183	+ 4
900 Roman	$29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
5 Rothman	$21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
2900 Sceptre	$8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3580 Scotts A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
12236 Shell Can	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
35364 Sherritt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
105 Sigma	$39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
2906 Simpsons	250	250	250	+ 5
6740 Simpsn S A	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2350 Slater Stl	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
860 Southm	$27	26⅞	26¾	— ¼
700 St Brodcst	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13385 Stelco A	$29¼	29	29⅛	
1100 Steep R	375	370	375	— 5
810 Teck Cor A	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
2849 Teck Cor B	$13	12⅞	13	
550 Teledyne	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1206 Tex Can	$53½	53	53½	+ 1
2400 Thom N A	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
7045 Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
190 Torstar B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3544 Traders A	$16⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
14100 Trns Mt A	$9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
114805 TrCan PL	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	
12230 UGas A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
4972 Union Oil	$24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
1500 U Keno	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
4245 U Siscoe	$10	9⅞	10	
150 Un Carbid	$21½	21½	21½	+ ½
200 Van Der	425	425	425	—10
2840 Versil Cor	$13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
300 Vestgron	$14	13½	14	+ ½
300 Voyager P	$24	24	24	
1500 Weldwod	$21	21	21	— ¼
3050 West Mine	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
800 Weston	$22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
12046 Woodwd A	$20⅛	20¼	20½	
1914 Yk Bear	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 4,327,149 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
9⅛-9¼	4-4⅛	⅛-¼	12¾-13	7⅛-7⅜
10⅛-10¼	4 1/16-4 3/16	⅛-¼	12⅜-12⅞	7¾-8
10 5/16-10 7/16	4⅜-4¼	3/16-5/16	12½-12¾	7⅞-8⅛
10¾-10⅞	4⅜-4½	½-⅜	12½-12¾	8 9/16-8 13/16
10¾-10⅞	4⅝-4¾	⅞-1 1/16	12½-12¾	9⅛-9½

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

...v 8-87	92	93
...and 7½-82	95½	96½
...ralia 8¼-83	94½	95½
...ralia 8¼-91	94½	95½
...ralia 8¼-92	89	90
...kyo 7⅞-84	91	92
...loys 8½-92	90	91
...yd. 7¾-85	90	91
...Con 7¾-87	88½	89½
...E 8¾-83	96½	97½
...l 9¼-84	95	96
Gas 9-81	98	99
...enHill 8-85	91	92
Berm. 8¼-84	94¼	95¼
NatlR 8⅝-86	91¼	92¼
...bongs 8⅜-81	96¼	97¼
Invest 8¾-84	93	94
...Food 7½-91	87	88
...co 8-86	95	96
...er Ham 8-87	92	93
...8¼-82	94¾	95¾
...7¾-84	90½	91½
...8⅞-81	97½	98½
...8¾-97	90	91
...8¼-83	94	95
...8-84	92¼	93¼
...ault. 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
...9¼-89	93	94
...sson 8½-89	91	92
...8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
...ofimo 8½-83	95	96
...8-82	92¾	93¾
...l Chic 7-80	96½	97¼
...werken 8½-87	90	91
...d 9¼-83	99½	100½
...Westn 8¼-84	91	93
...ersley 8½-84	94¾	95¾
...e Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
...¼-87	91	92
...Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
...verseas 9-83	95¾	96¾
...le W. 8½-85	92	93
...tums 8-83	95¼	96¼
...itoba 8¾-83	95½	96½
...elin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94½	95½
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	97¾	98¾
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98	99
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¼-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8⅝-86	94½	95¼
QuebProv 8½-81	96¼	97¼
QuebProv 9-83	96⅜	97⅜
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
SaabScania 8½-89	90	91
S.A.S. 8-85	94¼	95¼
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 8⅛-82	93¼	94¼
Sftnd 8⅝-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¼	96¼
Transocean 7½-87	91¼	92¼
UnOil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	105	107
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6¾-92	104¾	105¾
Boots 6¾-93	94¾	95¾
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHole 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
Chevron 5-88	141½	143½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	84½	86½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	120½	122½
CummInt 6¼-86	85	87
Dartind 4¾-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-88	83½	85½
Ford 6-86	89	91
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
GenElec 4¼-87	76½	78½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	71½	73½
GulWestn 5-86	85½	87½
Honneywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	94½	95½
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¼-89	87	89
ITT 4⅞-97	75½	77½
Jusco 6-92	119½	120½
Komatsu 7¼-90	141	142
MorganJP 4¼-87	89	91
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
Owens Ill 4½-87	97½	99½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72½	74½
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4⅞-83	141½	143½
Revlon 4¾-87	120½	122½
Sperry 4¼-88	92	94
Squibb 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.13	88.77
Previous	95.14	88.74

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 7, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. ... the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial ...

...ind	6⅝	7⅛
...AProt	10½	11½
...WCp	3⅞	4⅜
...lksnW	10⅛	10⅝
...Ross	2⅞	3¼
...Micr	19¼	20
...xAlex	29	29¾
...elnc	18⅝	19⅛
...nB	10½	11½
...nCo	21¾	22¾
...rm	3⅝	4⅛
...eet	10⅝	11⅛
...lcros	11⅛	11⅝
...eldng	15¾	16¾
...lerr	2 11-16	2 15-16
...idite	6¼	6¾
...eusB	25⅜	25⅞
...aCp	7⅞	8⅜
...eaGp	2⅛	2⅝
...WGs	19¼	20
...Colo	21¾	22½
...SLt	15¼	15⅝
...rdCp	7¾	8¼
...gHE	14⅛	15⅛
...lmRt	11½	12
...lcRs	6	6⅜
...stFr	16	16⅜
...rlsMk	10	10½
...tine	8¾	9⅛
...zLab	30½	31¼
...bCo	13½	14
...iSon	21½	23
...lchr	2⅛	2½
...HIIP	27⅛	27¾
...lonzo	4	4⅜
...oks	30	31½
...vTom	15⅝	16¼
...kbee	5¼	5¾
...kaye	14⅞	14⅞
...nupS	5⅜	5⅞
...WISv	33	34½
...radH	2½	3
...SwC	10½	11¼
...hAir	2½	2⅞
...eCo	6⅞	7¾
...MPS	16¼	16⅝
...nLea	25	26
...sUtl	9⅝	10½
...EF	5½	6½
...UIA	35⅝	36⅛
...UIB	30½	31½
...rkJL	29	30½
...eCo	8⅞	9⅝
...Vent	1¼	2¼
...CIH	22¼	23¾
...iSfr	22½	24½
...wTel	34½	36½
...nGn	35½	36
...Pcp	57½	58½
...wld	16¼	17¼
CrosTre	15¼	15⅝
CullrFed	1	1⅜
Cycltron	15½	17
DanlyM	22⅛	23¼
DtaDes	10¾	11⅛
DavtMal	21½	23½
DekibAg	23½	24¼
DeLuxC	30	30⅝
DetCanT	12¼	13¼
DetIntB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	21¾	22¾
DixnCru	24	25½
Docutel	5¼	5⅝
DollrGn	10	10½
Donldsn	21½	22½
DorchGs	12⅞	13⅛
DoylDB	17½	18¼
DunkInD	13½	14
Duriron	16¼	17¼
Eberline	10⅝	11⅛
EconLab	24	24½
ElPasEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8¼	9½
EleNucl	4¾	5¼
ElModul	4¾	5⅜
EnrDev	16⅛	17¼
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	20⅝	21¾
EthanAl	28⅞	29½
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	26⅝	26⅞
FtBkSys	35¾	36½
FtBostn	16¾	17½
FtEmpS	9⅝	10⅛
FtWnFin	5¼	5½
Flickgr	14⅛	14⅝
FloatPnt	11¾	12⅜
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	17	17½
Formigil	3	3¾
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	23
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReIns	169	173
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	13	13½
GreyAdv	34	37
Glfintst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5	5⅜
Hardwk	15⅛	16
HrpRow	12⅝	13¼
HarpGp	21½	22¼
HartfNt	15⅞	16⅛
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	10⅛	10⅝
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅝
Hyattint	14½	16½
IndNucl	3¾	4¼
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCp	59	60½
IntrcEnr	5½	6½
IntmtGs	13½	14
InBkWsh	10	10⅜
IwaSoUt	25	25½
JamWPr	8¼	9
Jamsby	15¼	16
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JaslynM	17¾	18
KaisSt pf	17¾	18½
Kalvar	2	2⅜
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13⅛	13⅞
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	3⅜
KellySv	27½	29
Keuffel	13	14
Kimball	17	17½
Kinginl	12	13
KnapeV	14¼	15½
Kratos	12¾	13¼
Lancstn	21	21¾
LandRes	2⅜	2⅝
LoneCo	19½	20½
LidSlar	6¼	7½
LinBcst	35⅝	36½
Logetrn	10½	11½
MadsGE	15½	16
MagellPet	1⅜	1½
MajorRl	1	1¼
Mallkrt	30½	31½
MatAssl	20⅝	20⅞
MauiLP	23½	25
McCorm	13⅝	14½
McQuay	10	10⅜
MdsxW	19¼	20¼
MdldCap	6	6½
MidtRes	2 15-16	3 3-16
MidtBks	25⅝	26⅛
Milltpr	28	28¾
MissVIG	18⅝	19⅛
MonfCol	8¼	8⅝
MoorePd	15¾	16⅛
MoraRes	2⅛	3
Mostek	19¼	19⅞
MatchM	13¼	14¼
MatClub	6¼	6⅝
Mueller	21	22
NaraCp	23¾	24⅝
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	13	14
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	20⅝	21¼
NielsnB	21	21½
NoCarGs	11¼	11⅝
NoEOIl un	76	77½
NwtNGs	10⅛	10¼
NwslPS	16½	17
Noxell	18⅛	18⅝
OgilvyM	24	24¾
OhFerro	9½	10½
OlterTP	21⅞	22¼
PCAInl	8⅝	9⅛
PabstB	12⅜	13¼
PcGaR	21	21¾
PauleyP	6¼	7
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PengEnl	16⅛	16⅝
PetrolIt	46	47
Pettibon	17¼	18¼
PierceSS	10¼	11
Pinkrtn	26½	27½
PionHIB	18¼	18¾
Plastline	1¾	2⅛
Possis	3¼	3⅝
Progra	1	1⅜
PoSvNC	10¼	11⅛
PurlBen	19	19¾
PatDCap	8¼	8¾
Qualitms	4⅝	5
RopenPr	6⅝	7¼
Raychm	76	78
Raymnd	23½	24½
RecgEq	7⅜	8
RoadEx	27¼	28
RobbMy	32	34
Roselan	3¾	4¼
Rouse	8⅝	8⅞
RusStov	14⅝	15⅝
Sadller	3⅜	4⅜
ScanDt	2⅝	2¾
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	28	28⅝
SelsDell	9⅝	10⅛
Svcmstr	28	29
Shawmt	30¼	31¾
SolidStS	8⅛	9¼
SColWtr	14⅛	15½
SwGsCp	10⅝	11⅛
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standvn	23½	24¼
StdRegs	23¾	24¾
StanHP	23¼	24¼
SterISt	6⅛	6¾
StrawCl	27½	29
SuperEl	7	7⅞
TIME DC	5¼	5¾
Tampax	30½	31½
TecumP	64	66
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	37	39
Tiprary	9½	10
ToscoCp	9⅞	9⅞
TrnsOcO	18⅞	19⅛
TricoPd	52	55
TrilmOG	4⅝	5⅛
TysonFd	12¼	13¼
UnMcGil	9⅝	10⅝
USSurg	19¼	19¾
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	22¾	23¼
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValvGas	10¼	10¾
VanDus	16	16¾
VanceSn	4¾	5½
Velcro	8¾	9⅛
VaNBsh	14¼	15
WshEnr	13¾	14¼
WebbRs	11¼	12
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WiginMg	8¼	9
WellsGa	3	3⅜
WinMlg	3½	4
WmorC	27	27¾
WoodLot	27½	28¼
WWEng	6	6⅛
WrightW	5½	6
ZionUtc	18¼	19⅛

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 6, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1400 AlgomaSt	$27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
150 Asbestos	$48½	48½	48½	+ ½
4322 Bnk Mont	$24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
24700 Basic Res	$ 7¾	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
1376 Con Cmt	$12½	12⅜	12½	
600 Cdn Ind	$22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
50 ConSo Ry	$53	53	53	
1660 Con Bath	$13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
550 Dom TxtA	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
3200 FCA Int	295	290	291	+1
500 Power Cp	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
876 Royal Bk	$40⅜	40¼	40⅜	
294 Steinbrg A	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ½
150 Zellers	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛

Total sales 918,234 shares.

Stephan: View of Marienplatz in Munich (original at City Museum)

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- Export-import financing packages
- Client-orientated foreign exchange operations
- Advice on seeking new trading partners
- Easy access to foreign markets through our international presence and broad connections.

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Cables: Bayernbank Munich
S.W.I.F.T. Address: BYLADEMM

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

International Banking with Bavarian Drive and Friendliness

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.2	7	64	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
29¾	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.1	4	69	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
16½	10¾	ReichCh	.74	6.4	9	17	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
41	28⅛	ReinEl	1.60	4.6	8	255	35⅝	33¾	35¼	+1⅜
39⅝	27⅛	ReinGp	1.60b	4.1	4	346	39	38⅛	39	+1
59	42⅛	RelG pf	2.20	3.8		1	58	58	58	+ ½
27¾	23⅞	RelG pf	2.60	11.		94	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	25	Relin pf	2.68	10.		11	26½	26½	26½	
23½	11¼	RepCp	.45e	2.2	4	52	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
30	20⅝	RepFnS	1.84	6.4	5	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
3	1⅝	RepMtg				17	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.2	4	1035	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.6	7	83	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
16⅝	9	ResvOil	.24	1.7	11	123	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf	1.75	7.4		9	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
31½	18	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	549	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	11⅜	Revere			4	88	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
57	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	849	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	Rexham	.60	3.3	9	43	18⅛	17⅜	18¼	+ ½
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	59	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
65	53⅛	Reynln	3.80	6.7	6	365	56⅝	55½	56½	+1
49¼	48⅛	Revln pf n	4.10	8.4		214	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	25⅛	RevMll	1.80	5.0	6	286	36	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅜
45	40⅛	RevM pf	2.37	5.6		2	42	42	42	+ ½
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.4	4	12	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.8	8	433	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.7	6	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.80	3.0	6	124	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
18⅝	12⅜	RioGr pf	.80	5.6		103	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.2	7	53	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ½
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.7	6	16	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.6	6	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.4	8	235	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.5	7	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.7	7	90	18	17⅞	18	
15⅜	10⅛	Rockowr	1	8.7	5	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
38⅛	30⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.6	6	153	36⅝	36⅜	36½	+ ¼
40½	29⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.2	9	53	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	7½	Rohrind			6	55	15⅝	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
22	15⅝	Rollins	.60	3.6	8	21	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
62⅝	25½	Rolm			30	100	57½	56	57	+1
31⅝	28⅝	Rolm wi				3	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Ronson				13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s	.90	8.6	5	58	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.4	13	475	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
25⅝	15	Rosario	.50a	2.2	11	122	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	11	396	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.6	8	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	
66⅝	55⅝	RoyID	4.85e	7.3	7	99	66¼	65½	66¼	+ ½
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	10	6	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	RussTog	.88	8.6	8	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
23¼	14⅝	RyanH	1	6.1	7	8	16½	16⅜	16½	
30⅝	13½	RyderS	.80	3.7	6	104	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.2	13	283	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	6.1	4	67	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
23¾	6⅝	SPSTec	.50	3.2	7	20	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.7	27	4	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
13	6⅞	Safadin	.32	2.8	11	43	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	162	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	SogaCp	.44	4.4	5	185	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.8	14	101	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.5	5	211	39	38½	38½	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	SPaul	1e	9.5		21	10¾	10⅝	10½	
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.1	8	53	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ¼
8⅜	5½	Solant	.40	6.2	5	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
21¾	8½	Sambos	.60	6.9	6	289	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
16⅛	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.2	8	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16½	9¼	SJuanR	1.05t	7.0	21	23	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	26	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
39½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	6.5	6	180	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ¼
10¼	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.3		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
40½	22¼	SFeInt	.72	2.7	10	290	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	
19⅜	13	SgtWel	.88	6.3	7	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¾	SaulRE				19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	3½	SavAStp			18	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
15	6¾	SavOnD	.40	4.4	7	67	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	SavEIP	1	9.0	4	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11½	SavE pf	1.28	11.		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
24⅛	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.8	3	75	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Saxon			7	85	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer				13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
38	26½	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	518	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
16⅜	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.8	26	89	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
103¼	64⅞	Schlmb	1.65	1.4	17	394	100⅞	98⅝	100	+1½
21⅜	18	SCOA s	.80	4.0	8	220	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅛
6½	3½	ScotLad	.36r	8.0		20	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.4	6	16	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	16	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅞	ScottP	.84	5.0	7	458	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.3	6	39	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	18	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
14⅞	11⅜	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		9	12⅛	12½	12½	+ ⅛
36⅛	16⅞	SeaCont	.42	2.2	5	105	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
35⅞	23⅞	SeabCL	2.20	8.8	5	3753	25	24½	25	
15½	7¼	SeabWA	.40b	3.2	5	110	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.5	7	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅞	Seagrm	1.12	3.7	11	330	30⅝	30	30	
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.17e	1.2	8	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
29¼	14⅞	SealPw	1.10	5.6	6	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.0	10	682	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
28⅛	19⅝	Sears	1.28	6.5	8	1492	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	
14¾	7⅛	Seatrain			5	268	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
48¾	25⅛	Sedco	.64	2.4	9	54	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.9	6	12	12½	12	12⅛	
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.4	6	44	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	5.9	6	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.0	6	21	15½	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
34½	18⅛	Shapell	.15		5	3	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
17½	5½	ShearH	.40	3.9	3	61	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	30	ShellOil	2	5.7	6	215	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	37⅜	ShellT	1.33e	2.5	11	11	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.7	4	30	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
21¾	14⅝	ShelG pf	1.35	8.2		2	16½	16½	16½	
18⅛	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.7		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅝	Shrwin			30	20	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.2		z50	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.4	6	181	23⅜	23	23½	+ ⅜
38⅛	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.7	6	17	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
21⅛	8⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.4	14	270	17	15⅞	16¾	+1
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	4.6	12	1106	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.8	4	182	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		9	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.2	8	43	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	11⅛	Skil Cp	.40e	1.4	11	34	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	7	114	10⅜	10⅛	10½	
24⅞	14¼	SmithA	1.40	7.6	3	22	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
50½	32⅛	SmithInt	.92	2.1	8	74	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
102½	49⅛	Smtkln	2.40	2.7	16	513	90⅝	89½	89⅝	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.2	7	31	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	28⅛	SnapOn	1.28	3.3	13	68	39	38	39	+ ⅜
9¼	7	SonyCp	.10e	1.2	14	273	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
21½	17⅛	SooLin s			7	29	19⅝	18½	18⅞	— ⅜
6½	2⅜	SoAltTr				37	4	4	4	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.9	7	145	17⅛	17	17	
20⅝	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.5	8	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	24⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	7	46	41⅛	39⅞	40¼	— ⅜
15⅝	10½	SoetBk	.60	4.8	6	35	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
27⅝	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.3	8	181	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
17⅛	13⅛	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	1011	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	17¾	SoInGE	1.52	8.3	6	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
38⅛	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.5	7	155	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+ ¾
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.5	6	25	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ½
48⅛	43	SoNE pf	3.82	8.9		2	43	43	43	
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.4	7	200	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.3	6	136	51¼	50½	50⅝	+ ⅜
56	43	SoRy pf	3	6.1		1	49	49	49	+ ½
29¾	27½	SoRy pf	n2.60	9.5		7	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.5	8	24	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
34⅝	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.8	9	127	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
58½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.7	16	99	58⅝	57¾	57⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	16⅛	SwtAir s	.28	1.6	5	53	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
29⅝	23½	SwtBsh	1.24	5.1	7	99	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	1.9	5	597	16⅛	14¾	16	+1¼
32½	20	SwtFl pf	1.50	4.9		71	31½	29⅞	30⅝	+2⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.1	9	119	14⅛	14	14	
17⅞	12½	SportF	.40	2.6	7	31	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15½	9⅛	Sporton	.60	4.4	13	39	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			15	126	23	22¼	23	+1
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.4	5	23	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
38¾	31	SperryH pf	3	9.4		10	32	32	32	— ½
49⅛	33	SprryR	1.32	2.9	8	1005	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	12⅜	SprngsM	1.05	6.4	7	34	16½	16¼	16⅜	
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.6	8	164	23⅛	22¾	22¾	
37⅞	22	Squibb	1.08	3.3	13	571	34¼	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	6.1	6	38	11¾	d11¼	11½	— ½
23	16½	Staley	1	4.9	16	40	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.8	9	109	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
46	40	StdBr pf	3.50	8.6		z100	40½	40½	40½	—1

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35	19⅛	StBPnt	.56	2.8	9	198	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
20½	11⅜	StdMotA	.64	3.7	8	45	17⅝	17	17¼	
48⅝	37¼	StOilCl	2.80	6.2	7	951	45⅝	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅜
58½	44⅜	StOInd	3	5.3	8	446	57⅜	56½	56¾	
50	28⅝	StOilOh	.88	1.9	12	520	47¼	46⅝	46¾	— ⅛
64	56⅞	SOOh pf	3.75	6.4		z110	59	58	59	+2⅛
12¼	6¼	StPacCp	.50b	6.2	4	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.0	7	91	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.3	7	61	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
30¼	22⅝	Starret	1.32	4.5	6	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	StMutInv			23	29	5⅛	5	5	
12⅝	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	9.9		17	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
49¼	36⅜	StaufCh	2	5.0	7	377	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.5	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.1	4	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅜	SterlDg	.77	4.8	10	789	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	11	50	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
25½	12⅜	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	10	44	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
18⅞	13⅜	StevenJ	1.20b	8.1	5	97	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
38⅛	27⅛	StewWa	2.10	6.9	6	6	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	x49	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
13	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	8.9		y200	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
54¼	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	6.1	8	1	45	45	45	+ ⅛
29⅛	10½	StorCan	.60	2.1	22	74	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	StopShp	1.10	7.1	4	11	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
38⅛	17⅞	StorTec			14	264	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	22⅛	StorerB	1.30	4.0	8	21	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅜
17¼	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	18	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	27⅛	StuWor	1.25	4.2	5	157	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.7	12	24	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.2	7	93	21¼	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.2	5	19	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.5	14	26	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.2	7	307	45⅝	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
48⅝	36⅞	SunC pf	2.25	4.8		9	47	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
24⅛	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.0	6	524	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	271	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
69⅞	50	Sunds pf	3.50	5.9		33	59¼	57⅞	59¼	+2⅛
16¼	9	SunsM	.20	1.3	28	426	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.2	9	118	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
344½	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	37	35	339½	336	338	+3
16⅛	9⅜	SupmkG	.42	3.5	5	34	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5	Supsco				10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.90e	9.6	9	9	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	15⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.4	6	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	4.9	8	136	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
40¼	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.2		1	33½	33½	33½	
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	9	50	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.7	7	64	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	32	TRW	1.80	5.3	6	292	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
92¾	72¼	TRW pf	4.40	5.9		19	75½	75	75	+ ⅞
81	63¾	TRW pr	4.50	6.8		2	66½	66	66½	+1
25⅞	17½	TaftBrd	.60	3.0	7	15	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Talcott				18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Talley	1	9.1	7	25	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.9		5	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.32	7.4	7	339	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			8	1186	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
30⅜	13¾	Tandvctl			12	122	26⅝	25⅝	26½	+ ¼
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.8	57	43	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	5.1	8	76	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅝
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			10	247	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	14	181	52	50⅞	51⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅞	Telecor			7	111	10	9⅞	9⅞	
126⅜	71¼	Teledn	9.14t	7.4	6	648	124⅝	120¼	122⅞	+2⅜
14⅞	8¼	Telprmt			18	534	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅜
9¼	3¼	Telex			10	178	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
34½	28¼	Tennco	2.20	7.3	7	744	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
12⅜	6¾	Tesoro			6	541	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19½	Tesor pf	2.16	9.5		123	23¼	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
27⅜	22½	Texaco	2	8.0	8	1902	25	24⅝	24⅞	
41¾	35	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	48	36½	36⅛	36½	
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.9	7	70	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
27¼	25⅛	TxET pf	2.40	9.1		1	26½	26½	26½	
30¼	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	11.		17	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.6	7	81	40¼	40	40	— ¼
21	16	Texind	.60	3.2	5	56	19½	19	19	— ⅛
92½	62¼	TexInst	2	2.5	13	224	80⅝	79⅝	80	— ⅝
11⅛	5⅝	Texint			20	1278	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	291	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.5	8	160	19½	19¼	19⅜	
24⅞	15¼	Texsgif	1.20	5.1	18	33	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	35¼	Texgif pf	3	7.1		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind			4	74	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35	23½	Textron	1.80	7.0	6	186	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.2		14	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
31¼	21	Textr pf	1.40	6.2		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
39⅝	25⅜	Thiokol	1.30	4.0	7	18	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.8	5	11	9	9	9	
33⅜	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.2	5	28	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
16	7⅛	Thrifty	.60	4.0	13	169	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
36⅝	17⅞	Ticor	1.28	3.6	9	108	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅞	Tidwatr	.80	3.7	8	20	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ¼
34¼	16¼	TigerInt	.60	2.7	6	277	22¼	21¼	22⅛	+1
50¾	35⅜	Timeln	1.50	3.8	7	130	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.4		45	29½	29	29	
35¼	23⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.9	7	136	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
56¼	41⅝	Timkn	3	5.7	7	10	53	52⅝	52¼	+ ¾
34½	12⅝	ToddSh			7	5	24	24	24	
18⅛	12⅜	Tokheim	.60	3.4	8	70	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	9.9	8	45	22¼	22	22¼	
12⅛	7⅞	TonkaCp				12	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
14⅞	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	3.6	7	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	ToroCp	.72	3.0	8	54	24⅞	24⅜	24⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor	.40	2.1	7	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	17½	Trane s			7	38	18⅝	18	18¾	+ ⅝
38⅛	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.2	6	8	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	12⅞	TWC			3	309	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		8	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf	1.90	12.		19	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
19⅝	13¼	Transm	1	6.0	5	617	17	16⅝	16⅝	
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.9		7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.7	9	451	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Transcn	.60	5.1	7	34	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
18⅜	12⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.4	4	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	8.0	5	58	20½	20	20	
40⅝	29⅛	Travlrs	2.08	5.8	4	457	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
44⅝	33½	Travlr pf	2	5.0		4	40	39¾	40	+ ¾
20⅛	16¾	TriCon	2.07e	12.		57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	27⅛	TriCn pf	2.50	9.0		5	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	TriSoM			6	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Triaind	.10r	1.1		9	9⅞	9	9	
24⅛	14⅜	TriaPc	.72	3.8	6	158	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.16	2.0	8	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25	15⅛	Trintyin	1	5.2	6	12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.42	9.1	8	53	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
40⅝	22⅞	TCFox	1.40a	4.0	5	675	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	1	5.0	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅜	TycoLab	.80	4.6	3	66	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	207	16	16	16	— ⅛
40½	17¾	Tymshr			15	319	35⅜	34½	34½	—1
		— U—U—U —								
45¾	19⅛	UAL	1	3.8	2	984	26⅝	25½	26	+ ⅜
22¾	16⅜	UGI	1.64	9.4	6	10	17½	17½	17½	
22¾	14	UMC	1.20	7.9	6	32	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅜	UMET Tr				20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	16	UNCRes	.40	1.8	6	201	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅜
33⅞	17	UVInd	1	3.0	7	17334	u34⅛	32⅝	33½	+ ⅜
92¾	60¼	UVIn pf	5.50	6.5		32	87	84	84	—2
14⅞	9⅝	Unarco	.76	6.9	5	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
30	13	UnBncp	.92	3.6	10	438	26⅝	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.9	10	221	49⅛	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.2	6	1271	39⅛	37⅝	38⅝	+1
11¼	6⅝	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	26	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	4.8	6	25	5⅛	5	5	
15¼	13¼	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	228	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
77¼	75	UnEl pfL	8	11.		z10	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ¼
24⅛	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
28¾	25⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		43	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
62⅞	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	4.2	7	373	u62⅞	62	62⅞	+ ⅞
60¼	41⅞	UPacC	2.30	4.0	10	418	57⅝	56⅜	57½	+ ⅞
8⅛	5	Uniroyal			163	366	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
84	42	Uniryl pf	8	14.		z1040	57	56	56¾	+ ⅛
15½	6⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	68	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
21⅝	11¼	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.6	5	61	38	37⅞	37⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	14½	UFInCal	1.13	3.1	7	666	36½	35¾	35⅞	— ⅜
23½	13⅜	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	329	22⅞	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
28⅝	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	22	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	19	Ullu pf	2.20	11.		z220	20	20	20	
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	6.0	5	16	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
19⅛	8¾	Unitinn	.22	1.9	5	11	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.1	5	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	UnPkMn				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22¼	16	UnRefg	.72	3.1	5	76	u23⅛	21⅝	23⅛	+1⅜
16⅞	14⅝	USFoS	1.58e	10.		26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	29	USFld	2.40	7.1	4	143	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	
33⅞	21½	USGyps	2	7.0	5	807	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.0		35	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	USHom	.52	5.7	3	498	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10	6¾	USInd	.64	7.8	5	344	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
20⅛	12¾	USLease	.52	3.7	5	255	14	14	14	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7	4⅛	US Rlv				45	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19¾	USShoe	1.32	6.2	5	78	21⅝	21	21¼	— ¼
30⅝	21½	USSteel	1.60	6.8	8	485	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
37	28	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	18	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
52½	34⅝	UnTech	2.20	6.1	7	839	36⅝	36	36¼	+ ⅛
230	153¼	UTch pf	8	5.1		1	156¾	156¾	156¾	
140½	101	UTch pf	7.32	7.2		1	102	102	102	—1
70¼	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	7.7		79	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ½
20	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.6	7	86	19	18¾	18⅞	
29½	27⅛	UnITl pf	1.50	5.3		2	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
24¾	22	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.4		1	23½	23½	23½	
23¼	10⅝	Unitrod	.25	1.1	12	63	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ¼
9¾	6¾	Univar	.56	7.9	7	29	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
22	16½	UnivFd	.96	5.6	7	37	17¼	16½	17⅛	+ ½
24	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	10	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
56	32⅝	Upjohn	1.52	3.6	10	129	43	42	42¾	+ ⅜
25	16⅝	USLIFE	.64	2.8	7	1485	23	22⅝	23	+1
11¾	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.5		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.5	10	285	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.8	6	2	18	18	18	
24½	10⅛	VSI Cp	.60	3.2	7	24	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	4¾	Valleyin	.40	7.3	17	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	25	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
21⅜	11¼	Varian	.40	2.4	61	320	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
15	7½	Varo	.32	4.1	4	90	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
20½	16⅛	Veeco	.40	2.2	7	57	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
9⅝	4	Vendo				6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅛	11¼	VestSe	1.36e	11.		43	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	17¼	Viacom	.25	.9	14	126	27⅝	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅜
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.9	7	640	13½	13¼	13⅜	
55	51	VaEP pf	5	9.9		z100	50½	50⅝	50½	— ¼
86⅞	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z10	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	+1⅛
99⅝	90	VaEP pf	8.60	9.3		z250	92½	92½	92½	
104½	94¼	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z20	95½	95¼	95¼	— ¼
30⅞	27	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		6	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
84½	71⅞	VaEP pf	7.45	10.		z3600	74⅛	74	74⅛	+1½
16	7⅜	Vornado			60	379	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
16	8¼	VulcInc	.68	5.1	5	4	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	19	31	30⅞	31	
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	102	33⅝	33½	33½	
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.4	5	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	41	16⅛	16	16	
56	42½	Wach pf	2.20	5.1		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
7	3½	WachRlv				24	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	34	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
30½	17¾	Walgrn	1.40	5.7	6	91	24¾	24½	24¾	
38	27¾	WlkrA	1.60a	4.6	7	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
33⅛	18⅝	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	16	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
29⅝	17¼	WalMu	1.40	6.4	4	16	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
35½	26⅛	WallJm	1.60	5.9	5	465	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
12¼	10	WallJ pf	1	9.5		z50	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
37½	27½	WallJ pf	1.60	5.5		7	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
12⅞	7⅛	WardFd			9	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	39	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
32⅜	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.8	7	23	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.2	7	151	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	+ ½
32½	22⅜	WarnrL	1.20	4.9	9	301	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.7	9	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
31⅝	19⅞	WshNat	1.40	5.6	6	40	25	24¼	25	+ ⅜
37¾	20¾	WashStl	1.40	3.8	10	22	37	36⅝	37	
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	15	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
31⅞	19⅛	WasteM	.50	1.7	11	147	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	x27	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	WayGos	.48	8.2	7	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.0	13	1634	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
33¼	25	WellsF	1.72	6.2	5	64	27⅝	27½	27¾	+ ¼
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.7	8	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
40	31½	WlPtPe	2.80	8.6	5	10	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8¼	WstctT	.80	7.4	9	13	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
14⅝	7¼	WnAirL	.40	5.0	3	333	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
37	23½	WAir pf	2	8.0		10	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.3	6	98	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	9	45	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
42½	24¼	WPacIn	1	2.4		844	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.5	25	110	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
22	14½	WnUnion	1.40	7.5	8	983	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.9		5	46½	46	46½	+1½
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	10.		5	49	49	49	+1¼
11⅞	9¼	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTl pf	2.56	12.		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.1	6	1143	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.2	7	57	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	Wevbrg	1.08	6.0	5	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
31⅜	21⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.4	9	388	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.6		45	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
41	27⅛	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	30	30⅝	30⅛	30½	
44¼	32	WheelF pf	2	6.0		4	33⅝	33½	33½	— ¼
18⅝	8⅞	WheelPlt			4	44	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
58⅝	40½	WhelPlt pf	6	13.		z100	48	48	48	+ ¾
24⅜	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.6	7	1339	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
24⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.20	6.3	5	192	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	8.0		68	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				114	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	8⅝	Whittak	.50	3.9	6	164	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	Wickes	.92	6.6	5	200	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	5.0	9	18	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.5	39	465	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+ ½
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	50	8	7¾	7⅞	
31⅜	28½	WinDx	1.44	5.0	9	17	29	29	29	— ¼
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			36	87	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.9	13	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.6	7	35	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.4	6	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅜	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	27	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	39	18	17⅝	18	
24⅝	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.6	4	121	21⅜	21	21½	+ ½
17½	10	WittrR	.80	7.1	5	12	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	5½	WolvrW	.30	2.9	7	94	10½	10¼	10⅜	
19⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	4.1	8	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.8	13	178	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	6.6	5	770	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	26⅛	Wolw pf	2.20	7.4		10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+1
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			40	17	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
77½	56⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	10	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.6	6	63	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Wylaln	.80	6.1	6	51	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.4	5	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Wyly				294	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	41½	Xerox	2.40	4.4	10	584	55⅛	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
17	14¼	XTRA s	.52	3.3	3	138	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
24½	10¾	Yates	.20	1.0	5	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
21⅞	14¾	ZaleCp	1	6.3	7	36	16	15⅝	15⅞	
18½	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.2	17	55	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
17½	9	ZayreCp			4	44	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅞	ZenithR	1	7.3	11	129	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	5.4	6	36	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, March 7 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.27	1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	280.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	118-119	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	95⅝-99¼	60⅝-62⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3507	5.8105
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	35½	28-30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.250	5.310
Gold N.Y., oz	242.50	190.35
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 7, 1979	1,071.50 f	900.40 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 7, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	7.60	7.60	7.20	7.20	+.10
May	7.80	8.25	7.80	7.97	+.20
Nov	5.76	5.90	5.75	5.90	+.15
Mar	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.65	.
May	8.16	8.24	8.15	8.23	—.01

Est. sales: 5,481 sales Tues. 5,293.

Total open interest Tues. 11,960 off 751 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	131.25	131.75	131.00	131.25	+1.00
May	132.75	132.90	131.90	132.50	+1.28
Jul	133.00	133.45	132.25	133.25	+1.47
Sep	133.50	134.25	133.00	134.18	+1.75
Dec	133.00	134.40	130.25	134.19	+1.10
Mar	132.00	133.00	132.00	133.00	+1.10
May	132.25	133.50	132.25	133.50	+1.50

Est. sales: 1,425 sales Tues. 1,270.

Total open interest Tues. 8,206 up 56 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.65	8.65	8.51	8.60	—0.05
Jul	8.98	9.00	8.84	8.95	—0.06
Sep	9.20	9.21	9.09	9.15	—0.10
Oct	9.30	9.34	9.21	9.30	—0.06
Jan	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	.
Mar	9.96	10.00	9.83	9.90	0.10
May	10.14	10.20	10.05	10.09	0.11
Jul	10.34	10.40	10.27	10.31	.

Est. sales: 3,700 sales Tues. 3,500.

Total open interest Tues. 34,077 off 299 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	148.00	149.05	146.75	148.00	+1.15
May	151.00	151.75	149.25	150.25	+1.20
Jul	153.50	154.00	151.80	152.70	+1.20
Sep	156.00	156.25	153.90	154.70	+1.20
Dec	158.05	158.65	157.00	157.40	+1.90
Mar	158.60	158.60	158.25	158.25	.

Est. sales: 990 sales Tues. 696.

Total open interest Tues. 6,649 up 100 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	106.30	106.60	105.75	106.35	—0.10
May	107.35	107.55	106.65	107.35	.
Jul	108.25	108.60	107.80	108.40	.
Sep	108.60	108.90	108.50	108.80	—0.20
Nov	105.60	105.60	105.00	105.40	.
Jan	102.50	102.90	102.35	102.50	—0.25
Mar	103.25	103.35	103.25	103.35	—0.35

Est. sales: 300 sales Tues. 499.

Total open interest Tues. 8,343 up 36 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	60.30	60.30	60.00	59.55	—0.72
May	63.10	63.30	62.15	62.19	—1.03
Jul	65.10	65.30	64.25	64.27	—0.89
Oct	65.00	65.00	64.45	64.52	—0.53
Dec	64.40	64.05	64.05	64.10	—0.40
Mar	65.70	65.83	65.55	65.83	+0.13
May	66.90	66.90	66.90	66.50	—1.10

Est. sales: 7,050 sales Tues. 6,172.

Total open interest Tues. 37,516 up 192 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	90.10	90.65	88.40	89.55	—0.15
May	91.50	91.95	89.00	90.80	—0.20
Jul	92.20	92.60	89.60	91.50	—0.10
Sep	92.40	92.90	90.00	91.80	—0.10
Dec	92.80	93.35	90.40	92.40	+0.10
Jan	92.85	92.90	90.60	92.60	+0.20
Mar	93.15	93.80	91.70	92.90	+0.30
May	92.65	92.65	91.20	93.20	+0.40
Jul	93.50	93.50	91.75	93.50	+0.50
Sep	94.40	94.40	93.00	93.80	+0.60
Dec	94.00	94.00	93.00	94.20	+0.70

Est. sales: 11,500 sales Tues. 10,014.

Total open interest Tues. 52,285 off 2,448 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Mar	743.00	743.00	715.00	721.30	—19.00
Apr	744.50	744.50	724.50	725.50	—19.00
May	752.50	753.00	729.50	730.50	—19.00
Jul	760.00	761.00	738.30	739.00	—19.30
Sep	768.50	769.20	747.20	747.60	—19.60
Dec	781.10	782.10	760.10	760.40	—19.70
Jan	785.00	785.00	764.30	764.60	—19.70
Mar	794.80	795.50	772.80	773.10	—19.70
May	802.40	806.50	781.40	781.70	—19.70
Sep	808.60	808.90	798.60	798.90	—19.79
Dec	833.80	833.80	833.80	812.10	—19.70

Est. sales: 14,000 sales Tues. 14,072.

Total open interest Tues. 212,337 off 4,436 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	388.00	389.00	373.20	374.50	— 8.70
May	387.50	388.70	386.50	374.70	— 8.80
Jun	388.00	389.20	381.50	374.90	— 8.90
Jul	388.50	390.00	374.00	375.10	— 8.90
Oct	389.00	389.00	375.20	376.30	— 8.90
Jan	389.00	390.00	376.80	378.00	— 8.80
Apr	390.00	390.50	377.90	379.10	— 8.80
Jul	391.00	393.00	389.10	380.30	— 8.80
Oct	392.00	395.00	387.00	381.80	— 8.40

Est. sales: 2,586 sales Tues. 2,795.

Total open interest Tues. 9,654 off 19 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Mar	240.20	241.00	240.20	241.10	+ 3.30
Apr	242.40	243.40	237.80	242.50	+ 2.80
May	243.00	243.00	243.00	244.60	.
Jun	246.50	247.60	241.90	246.70	+ 2.80
Aug	250.00	252.00	245.80	251.00	+ 2.80
Oct	255.50	256.00	250.70	255.30	+ 2.80
Dec	260.00	261.00	255.00	259.60	+ 2.80
Feb	263.20	264.80	261.80	264.00	+ 2.80
Apr	267.70	269.40	265.00	268.40	+ 2.80
Jun	272.10	274.20	269.00	272.90	+ 2.80
Aug	277.00	279.00	273.50	277.90	+ 2.80
Oct	281.10	282.00	281.00	281.90	+ 2.80
Dec	286.70	288.40	286.70	286.50	+ 2.80

Est. sales: 26,000 sales Tues. 18,966.

Total open interest Tues. 166,058 off 1,066 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 7, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.85	3.85½	3.81½	3.85½	+.03¾
May	3.54	3.55	3.50¼	3.53¼	+.01¼
Jul	3.28	3.28½	3.25½	3.26½	+.01¼
Sep	3.31	3.31¼	3.28½	3.28¾	—.01½
Dec	3.41¼	3.42	3.39½	3.39½	—.02
Mar	3.49½	3.50	3.49	3.49	—.02

Sales Tues. 8,337.

Total open interest Tues. 36,856, off 791 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.38½	2.39½	2.38½	2.39¼	+.01¼
May	2.47¾	2.48	2.46¾	2.47¼	+.00¾
Jul	2.53	2.53¼	2.51¾	2.52¼	.
Sep	2.55¾	2.56	2.54¾	2.55½	.
Dec	2.61¼	2.61¼	2.59¼	2.60	—.00½
Mar	2.68½	2.68½	2.67¼	2.67¼	—.00¾

Sales Tues. 33,208.

Total open interest Tues. 146,423, up 5,944 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.57½	7.63½	7.53	7.56½	—.02
May	7.77	7.77½	7.68	7.72	—.01
Jul	7.80	7.83½	7.74½	7.78½	—.00½
Aug	7.75	7.75½	7.68	7.71	—.01
Sep	7.35	7.35½	7.30	7.33	.
Nov	7.11	7.13	7.08½	7.12	+.02½
Jan	7.20½	7.22½	7.17	7.20	+.01
Mar	7.30½	7.32	7.28½	7.30½	+.01

Sales Tues. 47,993.

Total open interest Tues. 133,151, off 1,700 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	197.00	197.40	196.00	196.40	— .40
May	203.00	203.20	201.50	201.90	— .40
Jul	205.50	206.50	204.50	205.70	+ .10
Aug	205.70	206.40	205.00	206.00	+ .70
Sep	202.00	202.50	201.00	201.90	+ .20
Oct	196.50	197.50	196.30	197.40	+ .90
Dec	196.50	197.50	196.00	197.10	+ .90
Jan	197.00	197.70	197.00	197.50	+1.10
Mar	.	.	.	200.70	+ .70

Sales Tues. 8,652.

Total open interest Tues. 53,048, up 574 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.40	27.40	27.00	27.28	— .14
May	27.55	27.72	27.25	27.47	— .16
Jul	27.64	27.75	27.30	27.47	— .15
Aug	27.30	27.40	27.00	27.30	— .10
Sep	26.65	26.75	26.40	26.60	— .13
Oct	25.80	25.80	25.50	25.70	— .13
Dec	25.40	25.40	25.10	25.20	— .20
Jan	25.20	25.20	25.05	25.08	— .22
Mar	25.10	25.20	25.00	25.00	— .20
May	.	.	.	24.92	— .23

Sales Tues. 9,874.

Total open interest Tues. 55,859, off 72 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.32¾	1.34	1.32¾	1.33¾	+.00¼
May	1.41¾	1.42¾	1.41½	1.41¾	+.00½
Jul	1.49¼	1.50½	1.49¼	1.49¼	+.00½
Sep	1.57	1.57½	1.56¾	1.57	+.00¼
Dec	1.63¾	1.64½	1.63¾	1.64	+.00¼

Sales Tues. 474.

Total open interest Tues. 5,547, off 107 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	70.85	72.57	70.85	72.55	+1.47
Jun	69.65	71.02	69.65	71.02	+1.50
Aug	67.82	69.25	67.82	69.25	+1.50
Oct	66.80	68.15	66.80	68.12	+1.47
Dec	67.75	68.95	67.75	68.92	+1.47
Jan	68.25	68.60	68.25	68.50	+ .70
Feb	68.90	70.25	68.90	70.20	+1.45
Apr	68.70	69.80	68.70	69.62	+ .92
Jun	70.20	70.90	70.20	70.85	+ .55
Aug	70.60	71.10	70.60	70.90	+ .50

Est. sales: 30,314, sales Tues. 29,638.

Total open interest Tues. 97,949, up 1,976 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	88.70	91.62	88.65	91.62	+1.50
Apr	88.05	90.90	87.95	90.90	+1.50
Mar	86.40	88.85	86.30	88.77	+1.25
Aug	85.75	87.57	85.75	87.40	+ .93
Sep	84.70	87.00	84.70	86.90	+1.00
Oct	83.60	86.00	83.60	85.70	+ .75
Nov	84.50	86.70	84.50	86.70	+ .73
Jan	86.10	87.20	86.00	87.20	+1.03

Est. sales: 6,565; sales Tues. 4,761.

Total open interest Tues. 25,636, up 94 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	51.55	52.70	51.55	52.65	+1.30
Jun	52.75	53.80	52.75	53.77	+1.12
Jul	53.05	54.15	53.00	54.12	+1.42
Aug	50.10	51.10	50.10	51.05	+1.12
Oct	47.90	48.45	47.90	48.42	+ .50
Dec	48.20	49.30	48.15	49.15	+ .80
Feb	47.90	48.60	47.90	48.40	+ .50
Apr	45.75	46.20	45.75	45.95	+ .40

Est. sales: 9,016; sales Tues. 11,022.

Total open interest Tues. 30,222, up 1,401 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	64.20	65.35	64.20	64.87	+ .70
May	63.55	64.85	63.55	64.52	+ .80
Jul	63.50	64.80	63.50	64.45	+ .73
Aug	61.50	62.50	61.50	62.25	+ .40

Est. sales: 6,280; sales Tues. 5,223.

Total open interest Tues. 10,105, off 462 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cnts pr lb;					
Mr	48.70	49.40	48.70	49.40	+ .70
Apr	48.60	49.17	48.60	49.17	+ .52
May	51.00	51.27	51.00	51.27	+ .37
Jun	53.95	54.32	53.95	54.32	+ .37

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	52.90	53.25	52.90	53.10	+
Aug	50.85	50.97	50.85	50.97	+
Sep	48.10	48.20	48.10	48.20	+
Oct	.	.	.	47.30	—
Nov	.	.	.	47.10	—
Dec	.	.	.	47.35	—

Sales Tues. 1...

Total open interest Tues. 1,850, off 15 fr... Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	65.70	65.70	65.70	65.70	+2
Apr	55.50	57.00	55.50	56.90	+1
May	52.25	53.90	52.25	53.40	+1
Jun	52.50	52.90	52.50	52.90	+
Sep	62.00	63.05	62.00	62.85	+1
Nov	.	.	.	60.80	+
Dec	64.10	64.20	63.90	64.05	+1

Est. sales: 286; sales Tues. 2...

Total open interest Tues. 1,156, up 31 fr... Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	225.00	227.90	224.00	227.60	+2
May	221.30	226.00	220.60	225.60	+3
Jul	217.80	222.80	216.80	221.90	+3
Sep	215.00	217.80	213.60	217.40	+2
Nov	204.00	205.50	203.00	204.60	+

Est. sales: 2,456; sales Tues. 2...

Total open interest Tues. 8,574, up 12 fr... Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	210.00	211.50	209.70	211.00	+1
May	213.50	215.00	213.00	214.90	+2
Jul	213.80	214.50	212.80	214.30	+1
Sep	211.80	212.90	211.50	211.50	+
Nov	208.20	208.80	208.20	208.80	+
Jan	.	.	.	208.70	
Mar	.	.	.	209.00	

Sales: Tues. ...

Total open interest Tues. 4,235, off 36 ... from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.68	90.70	90.65	90.69	+
Jun	90.59	90.64	90.56	90.63	+
Sep	90.53	90.57	90.49	90.56	+
Dec	90.50	90.56	90.47	90.55	+
Mar	90.51	90.60	90.50	90.59	+
Jun	90.55	90.62	90.53	90.62	+
Sep	90.57	90.65	90.57	90.65	+
Dec	90.59	90.67	90.58	90.67	+

Est. sales: 3,479; sales Tues. 4...

Total open interest Tues. 56,318, up 703 fr... Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	88-08	88-09	88-04	88-05	
Jun	88-11	88-12	88-06	88-07	
Sep	88-13	88-15	88-09	88-10	
Dec	88-15	88-16	88-10	88-10	
Mar	88-13	88-14	88-09	88-09	
Jun	88-09	88-11	88-07	88-08	
Sep	88-03	88-07	88-03	88-05	
Dec	88-03	88-04	88-00	88-01	
Mar	87-30	88-01	87-30	88-00	
Jun	87-30	87-30	87-29	87-29	
Sep	87-28	87-28	87-25	87-25	

Sales: Tues. 3,255 contra...

Total open interest Tues. 63,390, up 71 fr... Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Mar	90-08	90-07	89-31	90-03	
Jun	90-06	90-17	90-04	90-10	
Sep	90-14	90-23	90-11	90-17	
Dec	90-19	90-26	90-15	90-21	
Mar	90-20	90-27	90-18	90-22	
Jun	90-19	90-26	90-19	90-23	
Sep	90-19	90-25	90-18	90-23	
Dec	90-18	90-25	90-18	90-22	
Mar	90-20	90-24	90-20	90-22	
Jun	90-20	90-24	90-20	90-21	
Sep	90-19	90-25	90-19	90-21	

Sales Mon. 3,566 contra...

Total open interest Mon. 44,871, up 268 fr... Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	10.28	10.28	10.25	10.27	—
Jun	10.40	10.49	10.39	10.42	—
Sep	10.65	10.65	10.57	10.60	—
Dec	10.65	10.70	10.61	10.64	—
Mar	10.63	10.66	10.61	10.64	—
Jun	.	.	.	10.63	—

Sales Tues. 180 contra...

Total open interest Tues. 1,681, off 38 ... Mon.

IMM Futures
March 7, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5995	0.6020 b	0.5995	0.6019	+0.
June	0.6152	0.6185	0.6152	0.6188	+0.
Sept	0.6306	0.6338	0.6306	0.6325 b	+0.
Dec	0.6455	0.6470 b	0.6455	0.6478 b	+0.
Mar	0.6577	0.6577	0.6577	0.6577	+0.
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	U
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2335	U
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355	U
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2365	U
YEN					
Mar	4910	4920	4910	4912	+(
June	4995	5004	4988	4989	+(
Sept	5085	5090	5071 a	5075	+(
Dec	5150	5150	5148	5148	+(
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0275	2.0335	2.0275	2.0330	+0.
June	2.0220	2.0280	2.0220	2.0275	+0.
Sept	2.0160	2.0220	2.0160	2.0215	+0.
Dec	2.0090	2.0160	2.0090	2.0160 b	+0.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8407	0.8442	0.8407	0.8423	+0.
June	0.8406	0.8449	0.8404	0.8423	+0.
Sept	0.8411	0.8446	0.8404	0.8424	+0.
Dec	0.8415	0.8450	0.8414	0.8440	+0.
Mar	0.8430	0.8430	0.8430	0.8436	
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5404	0.5415	0.5404	0.5414	+0.
June	0.5492	0.5503	0.5488	0.5502	+0.
Sept	0.5582	0.5587	0.5580	0.5584 a	+0.
Dec	0.5647	0.5658 b	0.5640	0.5650 b	+0.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5787	U

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
March 7, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
UVInd	1,733,400	33½	+ ⅜
SeabCst Lin	375,300	25	
GtWnFinl	284,300	26⅝	+ ½
CaesarsWld	281,900	52⅝	+1¼
FlaPowLt	226,100	28⅝	+ ⅜
Exxon	214,500	51¾	+ ⅜
BallyMfg	198,600	61	+ ⅜
Fst Chart	198,000	16	+ ⅛
Alcoa	197,900	55⅛	+1¼
Texaco Inc	190,200	24⅞	
Houdaill Ind	186,500	34⅞	—1
Polaroid	179,100	39½	— ⅜
Webb DelE	163,400	20	+ ⅜
DowChem	162,500	26½	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	161,700	24½	+ ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	28.99	27.62
Advanced	1,008	604
Volume Up (in millions)	20.32	9.08
Declined	393	737
Volume Down (in millions)	4.70	10.72
Unchanged	418	529
Total Issues	1,819	1,870
New highs	31	15
New lows	11	15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	826.14	841.04	825.28	834.29	+7.71
20 Trn	210.51	213.72	209.63	211.73	+1.76
15 Utl	103.35	104.06	102.91	103.59	+0.11
65 Stk	280.09	284.38	279.41	282.17	+2.12

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	99.23	97.67	98.44	+0.57
Industrials	110.55	108.80	109.67	+0.66
Utilities	50.84	50.21	50.51	+0.04
Finance	11.56	11.36	11.45	+0.08
Transp.	13.31	13.06	13.20	+0.13

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.41	55.00	55.22	+0.34
Industrials	60.86	60.56	60.64	+0.46
Transp.	42.35	42.09	42.24	+0.36
Utilities	38.91	38.81	38.81	—0.04
Finance	56.90	56.68	56.76	+0.39

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 6	127,182	288,247	1,343
March 5	134,129	315,606	1,070
March 2	118,838	249,689	647
March 1	107,510	226,183	846
February 28	122,901	265,428	1,869

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	252,800	50⅜	+ ⅜
GoldNugel	233,600	23⅞	+3⅛
RayPalmCol	100,100	1⅝	— ¼
HouOilM	99,800	16⅛	— ⅜
Gulfstr LD	63,000	7¾	+ ½
Polychrm	60,300	25⅞	+1¾
SundanceO	44,200	22⅜	— ¼
Holly Corp	42,800	8⅜	+1⅜
Fed Resrcs	41,500	7	+ ⅜
RestAssoc	38,700	3⅜	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.29	2.82
Advanced	353	269
Volume Up (in millions)	1.94	1.08
Declined	237	295
Volume Down (in millions)	0.88	1.22
Unchanged	244	254
Total Issues	834	818
New highs	15	14
New lows	7	2

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
165.09	164.01	164.83	+0.67

European Gold Markets
March 7, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	242.00	242.25	+2.50
Zurich	242.125	242.375	+2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	243.88	N.A.	+2.69

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	May	Aug.	Options for
245	11.00-12.00	17.75-18.75	Nov 1979
250	8.00-9.00	15.75-16.25	starts on
255	6.00-7.00	12.75-13.75	April 9th
260	4.00-6.00	10.00-11.00	1979
265	—	7.50-8.50	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.10
Albert Heijn	121.80
Algembank	350 XD
Amrobank	76.40
A'Dam Rub	61.00
Fokker	24.70
Heineken	90.20
H.V.A.	44.10
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	105.80
Nat. Nedder	108.00
Pakhoed	46.80
Philips	23.00
Robeco	165.00
Rolinco	176.50
Rorento	122.50
Royal Dutch	131.30
Unilever	122.60
Van Ommer	167.10
VMF-Stork	40.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,340
GBL (B.lamb)	1,725
Cockerill	516
Electrobel	6,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,525
Hoboken	3,040
Petrofina	3,860
Ph. Gevaert	1,370
Soc. Generale	2,225
Solvay	2,600
Un Miniere	828

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	61.20
B.A.S.F.	137.50
Bayer	138.40
Commerzbank	207.00
Cont. Gummi	68.30
Daimler	305.50
Demag	163.00
Deutsche Bnk	282.40
Dresdner Bnk	225.00
Hoechst	134.30
Hoesch	48.10
Karstadt	339.00
Kaufhof	351.00
K.H.D.	208.20
Lufthansa	95.50
Mannesman	163.90
Metallgesell.	274.00
Neckermann	175.00
RWE.new	168.80
Schering	245.80
Siemens	269.50
Thyssen	109.70
Varta	177.00
Veba	144.30
Volkswagen	238.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.53
Anglo-Am	0.48
Barclays Bnk	4.25
Beecham Gp	6.68
BICC	1.27
Boots	2.07
Bowater	2.00
BAT Ind.	3.26
BOC Int'l	0.75
Brit. Pet.	10.64
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.55
Chartered	1.52
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	4.44
Decca Rec	4.45
Distillers	2.32
Dunlop	0.65
E Mus Ind	1.22
GEC	3.66
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.50
Glaxo Gp	5.48
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	3.52
Guinness	1.77
Hawker-Sidd	2.30
Hudson Bay	$15⅜
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.97
Imps	0.95½
Marks & Spen.	0.97
Metal Box	3.26
Nichols	0.81
Plessey	1.17
Rand Mines	0.43
Rank Org.	2.60
Royal Dutch	45⅜
R.T.Z.	2.92
Shell	6.61
Thorn (A)	3.86
Tube Invest.	3.64
Union Carb.	3.52
Vickers	1.80
War L3½	0.33⅜
West Deep	$11.00
West Drief	$29⅜
West Hold	$26¼
West Min	1.76
Woolworth	0.71
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	670.00
ERBA	1,340.00
EricMarelli	280.00
Fiat	2,815.00
Finsider	188.00
Generali	39,950.00
IFI	2,320.00
Italcas	807.00
Italsider	438.50
LaRinas	62.50
Montedis	200.25
Olivetti	985.00
Pirelli	1,885.00
Snia Visco	1,070.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,420
Buehrle	2,535
B Boveri	1,820
Ciba Geigy	1,240
Cr Suisse	2,370
Fischer	690
HofRochN	7,775
Nestle	3,560
Sandoz	4,025
Ste B. Suisse	394
Sulzer	2,640
U.B. Suisse	3,340

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.80	90.70	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	115.10	115.54	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	152.30	151.93	164.46	141.16
London 30	496.90	486.20	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	266.01	261.12	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	76.38	76.89	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	587.51	589.20	590.14	441.19
Tokyo (8)	445.47	444.72	442.97	364.84
Tokyo (9)	6,017.28	5,992.84	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	Closed	322.50	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10 Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange
March 7, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks	546
Canon	547	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	131
Dai Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	293
Fuji Photo	635	Mitsukoshi	495
Hitachi	249	Nippon Elec.	280
Honda Motor	370	Sharp	460
C. Itoh	228	Sony Corp	1,720
Japan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,150	Taisho Marine	238
Kao Soap	403	Takeda	509
Kirin Brewery	448	Teijin	138
Komatsu	345	Tokyo Marine	495
Kubota	283	Toray	185
Matsu El. Ind	650	Toyota	854

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 7, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	993.00	994.00	984.50	986.00
3 months	1,011.00	1,011.50	1,003.00	1,004.00
Cathodes: spot	984.00	986.00	975.00	977.00
3 months	1,002.00	1,003.00	993.00	993.50
Tin: spot	7,310.00	7,325.00	7,270.00	7,290.00
3 months	7,180.00	7,195.00	7,160.00	7,165.00
Lead: spot	588.00	589.00	562.00	564.00
3 months	534.00	534.50	523.00	523.50
Zinc: spot	387.00	389.00	384.00	385.00
3 months	398.50	399.00	395.00	396.00
Silver: spot	360.00	360.20	362.00	362.30
3 months	369.00	369.28	271.20	371.50

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 7, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	109.20	108.00	108.40	108.45	108.05	108.10
Aug	113.45	112.10	112.35	112.45	112.30	112.40
Oct	116.40	115.00	115.25	115.30	115.45	115.60
Dec	119.75	118.00	118.30	118.50	118.65	118.70
Mar	124.25	123.75	123.00	123.25	123.25	123.45
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.50	126.25	125.75	126.15
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	128.25	129.25	128.50	129.50
1,317 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,708	1,676	1,680	1,683	1,690	1,693
May	1,742	1,710	1,715	1,716.5	1,721	1,723
Jul	1,754	1,723	1,724	1,725	1,740	1,741
Sep	1,774	1,743	1,746	1,747	1,760	1,762
Dec	1,822	1,800	1,805	1,806	1,810	1,820
Mar	1,845	1,832	1,832	1,840	1,836.5	1,837
May	1,858	1,850	1,855.5	1,875	1,850	1,855
4,005 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,460	1,430	1,440	1,445	1,446	1,448
May	1,445	1,410	1,436	1,438	1,422	1,424
Jul	1,439	1,406	1,430	1,431	1,411	1,412
Sep	1,436	1,398	1,428	1,429	1,407	1,409
Nov	1,430	1,390	1,419	1,424	1,392	1,395
Jan	1,405	1,375	1,398	1,406	1,375	1,376
Mar	1,385	1,355	1,381	1,385	1,355	1,356
5,307 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 7, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	910	897	894	898	— 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	914	918	— 6
Aug	958	940	939	945	— 11
Oct	992	980	980	985	— 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,025	— 5
Mar	1,055	1,055	1,050	1,060	— 6
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	1,085	— 10
215 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,430	1,406	1,424	1,430	— 1
May	1,450	1,425	1,437	1,438	— 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,437	.	Unch.
Sep	1,488	1,488	1,487	1,496	— 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,502	1,530	— 7
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	.	Unch.
55 lots					

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—31

Alcoa	Freept Min	LeviStrauss
Am Stores	Genstar Ltd	LeviStrauss wi
Arcata 2.16pf	GibrltFin	Liggel Grp
Brit Pet	GltUn pfBn	Marathn Oil
CI Rltvinv	Harcourt	NVF Co s
CaesarsWld	HellmBrws	Newmont
Carlisle	HerculesInc	Nucor
Contill Prop	Houd 2.25pf	UVInd
DetE 9.72pfn	IntMin Chm	UnOil Cal
DiamShm wi	KaiserAlum	Unit Refing
FostWheel		

NEW LOWS—11

AlaPw 11pf	Marley	PaPL 4.40pf
Armada Cp	NYS 8.40pf	Raymndint
BeatF 3.38pf	NSPw 4.08pf	Sta-Rite n
LongILt pfE	OhEd 8.20pf	

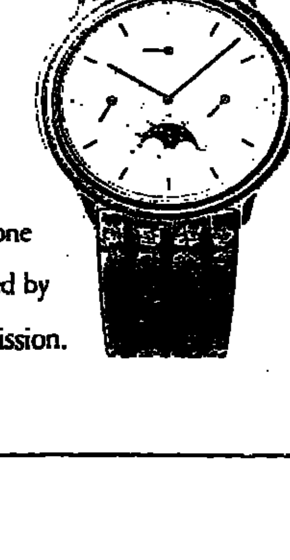
Official Aid Sought By Iran-Japan Projec...

TOKYO, March 7 (Reuters) — Iran Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) plans to seek the assistanc... of both the Japanese and Irani... governments to make its petr... chemical construction project a... Bandar Shahpur a success. Mits... & Co. said today.

The Japanese partner for th... $3.25 billion joint venture sai... IJPC will ask the Japanese govern... ment for investment in the projec... and the Iranian government to se... up tariff barriers to protect it... products in the Iranian market.

Mitsui did not say how much th... Japanese government will be aske... to invest, but said the project... which was originally expected t... cost 550 billion yen ($2.6 billion) may require another 100 billion ye... to complete. Without tariff barrier... to stem imports, the products of the joint venture will be unable to com... pete in the Iranian market, Mitsui said.

"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.



His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GUBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI
ZURICH: GUBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —					
	9¾	AAR .38 3.3 7	7	11½	11½	11½	
	3½	AAV .29e 7.3 6	1	4	4	4	
	6⅛	APS .36 4.1 6	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
	1	ATI	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
	7	AVC 6	16	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
	17	AVX .32 1.2 9	19	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
	3⅜	AZL 85	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	4⅛	AZL pf .48 9.6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	6½	AbrdMl .40b 5.6 4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	7¾	AcmeU .30 2.9 11	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
	1⅝	Action	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	7⅛	ActonCp .24b 2.7 6	35	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
	7	AdamR .12 1.1 9	9	11½	11¼	11⅜	
	13¼	AdobeO .20 .9 20	57	21⅞	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
	1⅛	AegisCp 5	65	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
	9½	AeroFlo .30a 2.0 5	2	15	15	15	
	2⅝	Aeronca 19	30	5¼	5	5½	— ⅛
	5⅛	AffilCop .10e 1.7 7	1	6	6	6	
	5¼	AffilHsp .24 4.4 9	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
	16¼	AffilPub .80 3.9 8	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
	5⅞	AfterSix .32 5.3 4	27	6	d 5¾	6	+ ⅛
	3⅜	AlskAir .20r 4.1 3	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
	5	Alcolac .18 2.8 7	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
	10⅜	AllegCp wt	9	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅞
	2½	AllegA wtO	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	1-16	AllegA wtN	45	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	27	AllgA pf 3 9.4	2	33	32	32	—1½
	1⅛	AlldArt	95	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
	4¼	AlmySt .20e 2.8 6	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Alphaln .10e 1.2 10	26	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Altamil .32e 3.2 4	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
	⅜	AltecCp 28	39	1⅛	1	1	
	12	AlterFd .50 3.1 6	6	16	16	16	
	25⅛	Amdhl .40 1.0 14	257	40⅛	38¾	38⅞	—1¼
	3⅜	AmAgra 9	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
	6⅛	AmBilt .25 3.1	22	8	8	8	+ ¼
	15⅜	AmBrd wt	79	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
	7⅛	ABusPd .40 4.2 7	10	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AmCapCp	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
	8⅛	AContrl .56 6.1 7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
	5⅜	AIntPict	14	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	2¼	AIsraell .09e 2.8 3	80	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
	6½	AMzeA .48 6.0 6	5	8	8	8	
	6½	AMzeB .48 6.0 6	2	8	7⅞	8	
	29½	AmMtg 1.90t 5.3 7	8	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
	7⅜	AMdBld .40 3.8 11	23	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
	8¼	AMotln .30 2.2 6	169	13¾	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅛
	22⅝	AmPetf 2.20 7.6 10	12	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
	7⅜	APrecs .40 4.2 7	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅜	AScIE .04e .6	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	12⅜	AmSeat .40 3.0 12	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	7⅜	AngloC .18e 1.3 7	65	13⅞	13½	13½	
	6⅛	Anken .44 4.1 6	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
	6⅛	Anthony .40 5.2 4	64	u 7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅝	AplDta .16 1.5 9	1	11	11	11	
	5¼	ApldDev 19	27	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
	13⅜	AquilCo .39 1.8 12	35	22¼	21¾	22	— ¼
	7	Armin .12 1.3 7	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
	6	ArrowA .20 2.1 6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Arundel 5	24	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
	9⅜	Asamer .30 1.9	55	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
	6½	Astrex 8	39	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
	11-16	Atco Ind 5	15-16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	1⅜	AtlsCM .05e 1.7 33	173	3	3	3	
	3½	AtlasCp wt 19	5⅜	5	5¼		+ ¼
	3⅜	Audiotr .12b 2.5 5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	18⅜	Augat .44 1.6 14	50	27½	27¼	27⅜	
	2	AutoTrn 9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
	1⅞	AutmRod 15	2	2	2		
	28⅜	AutoSw .80a 2.2 10	5	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ¼
	4⅜	AVEMC .34 6.6 6	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅜	Avondl 1.20 6.8 7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
	7⅜	Aydin 9	31	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
		— B—B—B —					
	11-16	BRT 13	1¼	1¼	1¼		
	2⅜	BTU 12	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	9	Badger .70 6.8 5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	Baker .20e 5.2	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	18⅝	Baldor .28 1.1 12	11	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ¼
	15⅜	BanFd 1.11e 6.5	5	17	17	17	
	1¼	Bangor wt	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	7	Banistr .40 4.7 15	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
	2⅞	BarcoCa .12 2.3 24	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅜	BarnesE 10	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
	6½	Barnwl .20 2.3 125	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
	8⅛	BarryR .20b .9 14	198	22¾	21½	22¼	+ ⅞
	4⅛	BarthS 10	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	2⅜	BaruchF 49	214	u 4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅝
	1⅛	Barwick 31	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞		— ⅛
	10⅝	BnfSt A .40 2.2 6	6	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
	10⅞	BnfSt B .40 2.2 6	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
	2½	BergEnt 6	28	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
	5⅜	BergenB .10e 1.3 6	23	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅜	BraB pf1.15 8.1	12	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
	1⅜	BernzO	25	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	1¼	Berven	34	2½	2⅜	2½	
	2	BethCp	19	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
	4⅞	Beverly 11	196	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
	8	BicPen .48 5.0 7	40	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Bickford .05e 2.5 9	1	2	2	2	
	8¼	BigVSp s .24 2.6 6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
	16⅞	BlnkMl 1b 5.6 6	18	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
	3⅞	BodinAp	8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
	5⅜	BoltBer .20 1.6	23	12¾	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
	14⅞	BowVall .10 .5 15	166	21	20⅜	20¾	
	2⅝	Bowmar 31	137	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
	11¼	Bowne .48b 2.6 8	13	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	5½	BradldN .26 3.0 7	34	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
	3⅛	Branch .20 4.7 9	53	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
	7¼	Braniff wt	25	9⅝	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
	13	Brascan 1a 5.8 3	135	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
	4	BreezeCp 8	34	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
	10⅝	BristBr .60 3.8 7	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
	3⅛	BroDart .20 5.3 8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	20⅜	BrnFA 1.16 3.7 10	11	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
	20⅝	BrnFB 1.16 3.7 10	8	32	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
	4	BrnF pf 40 9.4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	9⅝	Buell .50 4.2 5	2	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Bulldex 4	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
	8⅞	Burnsln .60 6.1 8	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		— C—C—C —					
	10	CK Pet .16 1.3 33	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
	3⅞	CDI 6	106	8	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CHB Fd .57t 6.6	68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e 1.1 8	99	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
	9½	CRS .30 3.1 5	8	9⅝	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
	11⅝	CSE 1.20 7.1 5	18	17⅝	17	17	— ½
	3½	CagleA .05e .6 6	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
	13	Caldor .40 2.2 8	28	18½	18½	18½	
	3¼	Calcomp 14	137	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
	3	CalLife .05e 1.1 13	x9	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
	19	CalLf pf2.50 12.	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
	6⅜	CalLf pf1.10 12.	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	24⅜	CalPtC 1.60a 4.8 5	56	33⅜	32	33⅛	+1⅛
	10	Camco .20 1.2 9	36	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ¼
	3 7-16	CaChbA	20	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
	6⅛	CdnHomO 22	187	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
	4½	CdnMarc .30 3.8 8	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	10⅜	CdnMerr 14	111	15¾	14⅛	15¼	+1¼
	47½	CdnSupO 11	192	72¼	70	70⅝	—2⅜
	3	Caressa .05e 1.2 10	25	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	24⅛	Carnat 1.50 5.5 8	117	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
	11⅜	CaroEn 1.20 7.9 6	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	4⅜	CarrolDv 9	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
	13⅜	CastlAM 1b 6.8 5	9	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
	19⅜	CasFd 1.60a 7.9	3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
	6⅛	Cavitrn 35	14	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
	1⅜	CelluCH 5	58	2⅛	1⅞	2	
	5½	CentSe .65 11.	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
	3½	CentryF 6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	11⅜	Cenvill 1 6.5 5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	2⅛	CertifCp 7	75	4	4	4	
	11-16	Certron	25	1	1	1	
	3⅝	Cetec .08 1.7 10	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
	1⅞	ChampHo	190	2	1⅞	2	
	13⅜	CharlM s 5	5	14	14	14	+ ¼
	6⅛	ChrlM pf1.75 11.	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
	19½	ChiRv 1.60a 7.3 10	65	22	21¾	22	+1
	15⅝	ChiefDev 1e 3.7 22	54	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅜	ChildWld 9	7	9	9	9	— ⅛
	6⅜	ChilmCp .28 4.1 4	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	2⅝	CineFive	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	12⅜	CircleK 1 6.5 8	43	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
	7	Citation .56 5.1 7	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	24½	CitBkNJ 1.80 7.4 5	1	24¼	d24¼	24¼	— ¼
	3	Clabir .14b 3.7 11	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
	3⅛	ClarkC .15e 3.6 6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	5¼	Clarostat 8	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
	13⅜	Clausng 1.32 6.8 7	19	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
	8⅝	Clopay .32 3.5 5	42	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	2	CohenHat 8	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
	2⅜	Cohu .16e 5.1 9	64	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	14⅝	Colemn .92 5.6 7	21	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ColCml 24	316	12¾	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅝
	6¾	Colwell .60 5.9 7	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	20⅝	Cominc 2 6.5 9	5	30¾	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23¾	15⅝	ComAlt .40 2.2 6	5	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
16¼	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60 11.	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
17¼	9⅛	ComMtt .60 3.5 6	41	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	13⅞	Comdint 6	242	18⅞	17¾	18¼	+1⅛
5½	1	ComdrCp 29	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	Compo s .20 2.1 13	119	9½	9	9½	
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD 8	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅞	11-16	Compinv	11	3⅞	3	3	
17	10⅞	Conchm .80 5.2 6	13	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
18¼	8¼	Condec .30t 3.4 36	29	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm 4	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15¼	Conrock .90a 4.0 7	3	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
5½	3½	Conrov .16 3.8 5	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12¾	5¼	ConsOG 9 13	97	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8¼	ConsRet .60 6.8 8	x30	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4	ContMtl 6	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	¼	ContTel wt	19	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
14¼	5¼	Cook In .20e 3.3 3	7	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
33¼	17¾	CookP .60 2.0 13	15	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ½
6½	2⅜	CoopJr .10e 3.0	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	CoreLb .28 1.3 14	50	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
31⅞	13⅝	Cornlus .80 5.3 7	49	15⅜	14⅞	15	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Cousins wt	10	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5½	2⅞	Cramer 11	3⅝	3½	3½		
3¾	1⅛	CrestFo 7	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	CrestOil .24a 2.3 14	40	11¼	11	11⅛	
28¼	15	Cromot 1.40 5.4 5	6	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
32½	23	CrossAT 1 4.2 8	66	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	20⅞	CwnCP .60a 1.4 5	324	u41¾	39	41¾	+3½
5⅞	3½	CrownC .20 5.0 6	5	4	4	4	
12⅝	7	Crownln .28 3.4 4	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	CruicR .36 2.5 14	183	14⅝	14	14¼	— ⅜
29½	14⅞	CrystlO .60 2.3	18	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	16⅞	CubicCp .60 3.4 7	23	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
22½	16¼	Curtice 1.10 6.4 5	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —					
4¾	2⅜	DCL 5	20	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	DWG .49t 18. 9	53	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
14¾	6¾	Damson 25	60	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	13¾	Datapd .30 1.5 9	74	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
14⅝	8½	DayMn .25e 2.2 19	30	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
7⅞	1¾	DeRose 14	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Decoratr .24 8.3 8	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20⅞	13½	DelLabs .48 3.3 13	23	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	DelhiOil .05e .6 31	31	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	DeliwdF .60 7.2 5	10	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
23	15⅛	DenTol .20 1.1 15	294	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
22½	21¾	Depsitr s1.40 6.2 6	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
2⅜	1	DesonJw 5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
15⅞	9	DevCpA 5	82	15⅝	15½	15½	
33	20⅝	DevonGp 3	z1500	27¼	26	26¼	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅝	Digicon 20	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2¾	13-16	Diodes 13	1⅝	1½	1⅝		+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	DisFab 6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	10⅛	Documat 11	26	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
101¼	52¼	DomePt 9	213	96¼	94¼	95¼	—1⅛
22½	12⅞	Domtar 1.50a 8.1 5	11	22¼	22	22¼	
19½	9	Downy .40 2.5 4	112	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
19⅜	16⅞	DrexUt 1.56 8.4	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅞	7	DrFair .40 4.8 8	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18¾	13	DuplxPd .80 4.3 4	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
36½	22⅝	Duplx pf1.45 4.5	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTst .40b 4.2 10	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Dynictn .07e 1.8 11	341	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
21½	12¼	Dyneer .72 3.5 6	25	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —					
7	3⅝	EAC .21e 5.4	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18	11¼	EarthRes 1 6.1 7	33	17	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Edmos	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
21½	10½	EDO .50 2.8 9	20	18	18	18	
13⅞	7⅛	Ehren .10a .9 9	16	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
12⅜	8½	ElcorCp .20 2.1 8	58	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD 3	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
24¼	15	Electrog 1 5.8 8	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	8½	ElecEng .24 2.2 9	35	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
34	23⅝	ElecAm 1.20 4.1 6	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅜	EmrRd 4	57	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	EngyRs .24 3.6 11	24	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
3⅞	1⅞	Era Ind	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd .57e 3.5 5	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
5	1¼	EtzLav .10e 2.5 14	16	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
20⅜	13	EvansAr .40 2.4 9	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
8⅞	4½	Execlve 12	28	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18	7⅝	Exectm .40t 2.2 16	49	18	18	18	
		— F—F—F —					
10	6⅝	FPA 3	27	9⅝	9	9½	+ ½
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12 2.9	35	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Fabind .50 3.7 4	16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	1½	FairTex 4	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
16½	7½	FamDir .36 3.2 7	x7	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¼	FamRc 7	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15	8⅞	FannyF .50e 5.1 8	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
14	7⅛	FayDrg .20b 2.2 7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21	11½	FedMart .60 3.4 8	13	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRt 1.36 8.6 14	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes 37	415	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅜
28⅞	18⅝	Felmnt .20 .7 19	6	27	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Fidelco 9	4⅛	3⅞	4		+ ⅛
16	11⅛	FinGen .40b 3.0 6	59	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	FinGnA .40b 3.9	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	FtConn .88 9.8 7	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
24⅞	14	FISLSh 1b 4.5 5	42	22⅝	20⅞	22⅛	+2⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP 1t 8.2 7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4½	1⅜	Fishman	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	FitchGE 1.80 9.6 5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅞	2⅛	Flagg 7	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅝	FlanEnt 7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41¼	19⅝	FlightSf .28 .8 16	4	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
4¾	2⅞	FlaCap	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12	5⅜	FlaRck .21e 2.5 4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17½	5	FlowGen 13	42	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅜	Flowers .42 3.9 6	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	18⅝	FlukeJ .96t 2.8 13	9	34⅛	34½	34⅛	+ ¼
10	5⅞	Foodrm .50 7.1 4	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
73	56	FordCan 5a 8.7 13	z500	57½	57⅛	57½	+ ½
25¼	8⅝	ForestC .10 .9	80	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
7⅞	3	ForestLab	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7½	4¼	FrankInRl 19	8	6⅞	6⅞		+ ⅛
11¾	5¾	Franks .32 3.1 7	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	7¾	FriendFr 11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
12½	9½	Friona .40 3.9 3	27	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6	Frschs .30b 4.8 5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	8⅝	FrontA .20b 1.8 5	78	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	2¼	FrontA wt	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —					
6½	1⅝	GIT 11	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅛	4⅝	GRI .30 5.1 8	26	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy .06t 1.0 4	5	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
16	6¾	Garan .81e 10. 5	23	8	7⅞	7⅞	
28½	8⅝	GatLiet .40b 2.0 7	21	20	19¾	20	
3⅞	⅝	Gaynor	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp .24a 6.2 6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅞	4½	GenExp	177	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	GnHous 4	39	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Genge .10e 2.0 6	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Genisco 10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅜	GerbSc .20 .9 9	140	u21½	19⅞	21½	+2⅛
24⅞	17⅜	GiantF 1.30 5.8 5	8	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
14⅛	7⅞	GnlYell .55e 5.3 8	93	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	Glatfltr 1.20 4.5 7	10	27	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6	GlenGer .16 1.9 5	3	8½	8½	8½	
30	13½	Glnmr .72 3.3 7	22	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
14	7¾	Globeln .70 6.7 9	9	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
11¾	7¼	Glosser .40 3.7 6	42	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ½
19½	6⅝	GoldnCyc	25	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt .08t .3 29	2336	23⅝	20⅛	23⅝	+3⅜
15⅝	7	GoldWH .64 8.3 4	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Goldfield	19	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
3⅛	1⅜	GoodLS 3	6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Gdrich wt	10	¾	¾	¾	
26	18¾	GormR 1.20a 6.0 7	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7½	GouldT .88 8.6 10	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13¼	6¼	GrahMl .30 3.2 29	23	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
18⅞	9	GrndCtl .50 4.7 5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA 11	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅜	GtBasinP 27	93	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	18¾	GtLkCh .24 .9 14	104	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	GREIT .40 5.4 12	17	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	15	GrossT 1.12 5.5 8	2	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
23⅞	10½	Guliford .60 3.3 3	23	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ½
36¼	23½	GlfCon 1.40 3.8 9	25	u36¾	36⅛	36⅝	+ ½
11⅞	5	Gulfstrm 8	630	7¾	7	7¾	+ ½
		— H—H—H —					
15	9¼	HallsM .80 7.5 4	35	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Hampln 4	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
16¼	11⅛	Hanntrd .80 5.9 5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	21½	Harland 1 3.8 10	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	1¼	Harvey 4	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro .20 4.1 8	6	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
10¾	8⅛	Hasling .60 6.1 6	3	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4	HawalA 563	3	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh 9	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HelthM .22 2.8 5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWer .39e 4.6 7	11	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Helnick .10 2.5 8	20	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelfmMtg	4	1½	1½	1½	
17⅜	9⅝	Hess's .60b 4.8 6	2	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅜	4⅜	HiGInc .03r .4 7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅜	HiShear .20 1.8 7	24	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ⅜
9⅛	4⅜	Hipirnic .20 3.1 12	19	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅜	Hofman .20 4.8 3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	HollyCp 11	428	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1⅛
44¼	33¼	HomeOA 1.30 3.0 9	4	43¾	43⅝	43¾	
38	31½	HomeOB 1.30 2.5 9	1	u41	41	41	+3
28⅞	21⅝	Hormel 1.48 5.2 6	16	u28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+ ⅞
16	6⅜	HornHar 13	9½	9⅜	9⅜		+ ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM .60 5.8 28	54	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.77e 11. 11	4	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅞	HousRon .50 7.5 4	7	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	HouseVl 10	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM .80 5.0 7	998	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
26	15⅜	HouO pf1.69 8.9	68	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ¼
13¼	6½	HowelC .40 2.9 12	86	u14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	Howell .15e 6.0 15	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅝	HubellB 1.44 5.6 8	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf2.06 8.7	2	23¾	d23⅛	23¾	— ⅛
14½	6	HuckMl .28 2.4 7	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn 3	15	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
54½	33⅝	HudBO 2 4.2 9	58	49¼	47¾	48	—1
15¼	8¼	Hully .68 6.0 6	12	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
8½	3¾	HuntH 16e 3.4 5	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO 1 2.7 7	60	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Hycel 33	57	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		— I—I—I —					
5⅞	3½	ICH .15e 4.0 3	15	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10	7	ICM .50e 6.2 10	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅜	3⅜	IFS Ind .14 3.0 5	6	4	4	4	
16⅜	8⅝	IMC .28 2.5 3	4	11⅛	11	11	
1¼	7-16	ITI 8	3	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
8½	6⅛	ImpCh .35e 4.4 7	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	ImperInd 4	15	5	5	5	
23	16⅜	ImpOil 1 4.4 9	207	23	22⅞	22⅞	
48	38	InPL pf 4 9.8	z20	41	41	41	+1
3	1⅛	InflightSv 8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		— ⅛
20½	8⅜	Instron .40 1.7 8	72	u23½	20⅝	23	+2½
2	⅞	InstrSys 28	369	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	4	IntegRes 10	21	6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
8	6	IntCtyGs .28 3.6 7	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk .15e 1.2 6	10	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
4½	2½	IntBnknt 17	65	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc	22	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅝	15⅞	IntGenl 1.40 5.0 5	70	u28⅝	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
10	4½	IntProt .30 5.1 4	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IntSeaw .60 8.7 4	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	13-16	IntStrtch	21	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅝	Interphot	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4½	1¼	InvestFld 1	33	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38¼	23¼	InvDvA 1.28 3.4 7	5	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	InvDvB .32 3.4 7	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
28⅞	15½	Ionics 11	8	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
34½	13⅝	IroqBrd .30 1.1 9	30	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e 10.	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
		— J—J—J —					
17⅛	8⅝	Jacobs .50b 3.9 7	7	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Jensen 1.40t 15. 5	27	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
3	1⅝	Jetronic 9	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd .36 6.4 10	30	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP 41	35	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9¾	6¼	Jupiter 4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —					
6⅛	3¼	KTelin .30e 6.0 10	20	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
4⅞	1¾	Kalsin 3c 11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
3	11-16	KaneMill wt	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
51¾	42½	KnGs pf4.50 10.	z10	44½	44½	44½	+1
10⅝	3½	KapokT 16	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	8⅛	KayCp .50 3.1 7	32	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
17⅛	7⅜	KenaiCp 6	72	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin .48a 4.9 5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅜	3⅝	Ketchm .23t 5.4	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7¾	3⅜	Key Co .20e 4.4 4	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅜	KinArk 8	118	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
3⅜	1	KingOpl	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
21¼	15⅝	KingRd s .32 1.9 6	25	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
33⅜	15⅜	KirbyEx 7	26	21¾	20⅞	21½	+ ¼
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg 4	6	4	4	4	
		— L—L—L —					
6⅛	2½	LSB .10r 2.4 11	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LaBarge .06e 3.2 16	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅜	2¼	LaPnt	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t 12. 13	90	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
6½	1⅛	LalyRad	31	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh 10	23	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	+1-16
10	2⅝	Landmk 4	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
8⅜	4½	Laneco .20b 2.6 4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	15⅞	LeaRonl s .60 3.4 9	146	17⅝	17	17½	+ ½
8½	3¾	LeePh 17	18	5½	5⅜	5½	
15¾	6⅞	LehighP 4	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18½	11	LeighPd .80 4.5 7	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT 4	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	5⅛	LiblyFb .39t 5.9 4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5¾	Lghtolr .24 2.7 6	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	LilliAnn .24 3.4 14	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	LincAm 6	31	5⅜	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	1¾	Lodge .08e 2.9 13	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
33¾	17¾	Lohmn 1.20 4.4 10	30	28	26⅞	27	— ⅜
26⅝	7	LoewT wt	328	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
19½	9¾	Logicon 11	43	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	15¼	LaGenS .99 5.3 6	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	Lydall .60a 6.0 6	3	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	Lynnwear 3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		— M—M—M —					
7⅜	3⅝	MPO 5	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	MWA	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Macks .20 3.5 5	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3⅛	½	Macrod 31	52	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
20½	17⅛	MePS 1.84 9.4 5	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	5¼	Mngood 9	10⅜	10	10⅜		+ ⅜
9½	4¾	MonrC .40 5.8 5	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1 3-16	½	Marinda	1	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
14¼	8⅝	Marlene .14e 1.0 5	66	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25 11.	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
5½	3⅞	MrshF 2	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅞	MartPr .40 3.4 4	167	11⅞	d11⅜	11¾	
17	8½	Masind .60a 5.1 7	27	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Masters 4	12	6	6	6	
26¾	11½	MaterRe .28 1.2 11	13	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	10¼	Matrix s	2	10⅜	d10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2¾	MaulTec .14 4.0	19	3½	3⅜	3½	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt	27	⅝	9-16	⅝	
6⅜	3⅛	McCulO 26	157	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKeon 6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅝	14⅛	Means 1.20 6.9 7	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst .50 5.5 5	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
6½	2⅛	MedalnGp 7	17	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1½	MedcoJw 4	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅝	MediaG .60 2.9 9	59	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
13½	6¼	Megalnt .24 2.7 5	32	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅛	MEMCo .90 6.2 7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	8	MercSL .50 4.4 5	66	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅛	MetPro .15 1.8 9	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	21½	Metpth .32 1.0 19	36	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Metrocar	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
3⅜	1⅞	MichGen 9	31	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
8	5	MchSug .05e .7	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	3	MichS pf.24 8.0	1	3	3	3	
24⅝	10	MidlGls .40 2.6 9	13	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	6½	Miller H 11	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT 25	38	5	5	5	
25⅛	13⅞	MitchlE .12 .6 8	62	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17½	9⅛	MiteCp .40 2.9 5	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	42	MonP pf4.50 9.9	2400	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+3⅜
17½	11	Moog .40b 2.6 8	67	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
8½	6	MtgGth .63e 7.8 17	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9	4½	MartnSh .32 6.0 4	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
22	12¼	MVMII 1o 5.0 4	24	20	20	20	
13¾	8¾	MovStr .52 3.9 6	20	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Movielab 13	20	4	3⅞	4	
		— N—N—N —					
13	11	NFC n .15 1.2 7	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
18	10⅛	Napco .20 2.0 6	11	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
7½	4¾	Narda .20 3.6 10	2	5½	5½	5½	
36	15⅝	NatCSS .32 1.0 14	67	31	30¼	30½	+ ¼
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu .12e 1.6 5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16½	7¾	NtHlIE 8	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ¼
4	1⅞	NKinney	8	2⅛	2	2	
7	2⅛	NtParag	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	4⅜	NtPatent	48	7⅜	7½	7¾	+ ¼
6⅞	5	NtSecR .48e 8.7 9	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e 4.2 10	8	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
7½	3	NtSpinn .20 3.4 7	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¼	NatwHo .40 2.6 11	9	15½	15½	15½	
9¼	3½	NelsLB .66t 9.6 6	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	13	NHamp .90a 3.3 7	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Nidria .05e 3.3 8	2	1½	1½	1½	
17¾	9	NMxAr .21t 1.8 23	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
		NPlanRt n.78 7.4 16	9	10½	10⅝	10½	
11	5⅝	NProc .55e 8.3 7	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32	18⅝	NYTim .80 3.0 20	6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE .50 7.5 35	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35¾	19¼	Newcor 1 3.7 6	18	26¾	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
		Newcor wi	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅝	1½	Nexus 9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	15½	NiagFSv .80 3.5 6	5	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6½	2⅝	Nichols .02r .4 6	3	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Noelind	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13	7½	Norin .40 4.4 5	10	9	9	9	+ ¼
13⅞	10¾	Norl pf 1.50 13.	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
25	2⅛	Nortek .04 .4 9	73	9⅝	9½	9¾	
5-32	1-128	NoAMt wt	10	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25⅝	13	NoARov .20 1.1 6	20	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO 8	31	10	9¾	9⅞	
18¼	9⅛	NuclDta 12	23	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
28⅞	18	Numac .07t .3 30	12	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —					
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd .12b 1.1 5	20	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16	11	OhSealy .84 5.6 9	3	15	15	15	
8⅛	5⅞	Ollalnd .40e 5.8 4	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
20	13¾	OnLine .24 1.3 12	182	18¾	17¼	18¼	+1
44½	21	OOklep 30	z50	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
14¼	6⅝	OrioleH .35e 3.8 3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Ormond	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅛	12⅛	OSulivn .80 5.3 5	24	15½	15	15	— ⅜
11	5⅞	OutdrSp .20 2.1 9	15	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
5¼	1½	OxfordFt	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9¾	3½	OzarkA .20e 4.1 4	57	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		— P—Q —					
2	¾	PF Ind	58	1	⅞	1	+1-16
17⅛	14⅞	PGEprA 1.50 9.8	27	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	PGEpfB 1.37 9.3	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpfD 1.25 9.9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
15½	12¼	PGEpfE 1.25 9.9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅜	12	PGEpfG 1.20 9.4	27	12⅝	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW 2.57 10.	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV 2.32 9.9	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54 9.7	8	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS 2.62 9.9	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
28	23⅝	PGEpfR 2.37 9.9	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
23½	20	PGEpfO 2 9.6	127	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
26	21¾	PGEpfL 2.25 10.	1	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	—1½
24½	20⅝	PGEpfK 2.04 9.8	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	PGEpfI 1.09 9.8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17¼	10¾	PacTrst .65r 4.3 13	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
23½	11	PacScie .32 2.5 7	29	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	27⅝	PallCp .52 1.8 14	20	29	29	29	
2¾	1¼	PalomrF	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	3¼	Pantast .30 6.5 10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5¾	3⅛	ParaPk 12	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	ParkCh .60 4.8 5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¾	ParkEl 18	27	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
30⅝	18¼	Parsons 1 5.2 6	73	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	PatFash .10e 1.7 4	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¾	Patagon 5	50	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC 2e 19. 4	48	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
1⅛	⅜	PennDix wi	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	10½	PenEM 6	25	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
18¼	12½	PenTr 1 6.3 6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
3½	2⅛	PECp .42t 16. 3	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17	14⅛	PenRE 1.45 9.2 8	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	PenobS .20 4.8 7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅞	24	PepBoys 1b 3.6 5	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
25¼	10	PepCom .48a 2.3 8	80	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ¼
15¼	8½	Perini .40 3.4 12	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
12¼	6⅛	PetroLe 7	x77	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	PhilLD .65r 6.7 4	21	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix 46	3	2⅞	2⅞		— ⅛
12	7	PicNPay .28 2.9 6	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	PioneerS 2	16	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
7⅛	5½	PitWVa .56 9.1 7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	20	PitDM 1.40 4.4 6	22	u32	31⅞	31⅞	
34¾	23¾	Pittway 1.65 5.5 5	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
24½	17¾	PlacrDv 1 4.3 11	1	23½	23½	23½	
9¾	4⅞	Plantlnd 76	6½	6	6⅛		+ ⅛
11¾	4¾	PlyGm .40b 4.8 4	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅝	PlymR A 43	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	PlymR B 32	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26⅛	17	PneuSc 1 5.0	z350	21	20	20	—1¾
3⅜	⅞	Poloron 20	1½	1½	1½		
25⅞	8½	Polychr .20 .8 13	603	u25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+1¾
18½	16¼	PostCp n .50 3.0 8	7	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅞	PrairleO 14	9	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
13½	10½	PrattLm 1 8.4 7	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd .30 5.9 6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	PrenHa 1.36 5.8 9	10	23⅝	23⅝	23½	
3¾	1⅞	PresRtB 27	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
15⅞	6¾	Presley .62r 5.2 3	238	12	11	12	+1
25⅞	4½	PrimMt 15	83	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	
11¾	10⅝	PrpCT 1.23e 11. 9	1	11	11	11	
13⅞	9⅝	ProvGas .88 8.6 5	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	PrdRE .28 5.9 16	27	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	3⅞	PrudBld .24 5.6 5	29	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
48	43½	PSCol pf4.25 10.	z50	42½	d42½	42½	—1
25¾	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34 10.	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅜	PulteH s .24 2.6 3	48	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
12¼	3⅜	PuntaG 8	14	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	9¾	Punta pf1.10 9.8	41	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
13	6⅞	Purpac .06e .8 19	1	8	8	8	— ¼
		— R—R—R —					
12¾	9¾	RBInd .24 2.2 8	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	REDM 6	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
2¾	1⅝	RET	28	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	42½	RET pf 4.38 10.	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
15	8⅞	RHMed .10e 1.1 6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Rogan .10e 1.5 11	14	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
23½	12¼	RanchEx 5	37	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	10⅞	RangrO 53	76	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¼
37½	19¾	Ransbrg 1.20 4.7 7	19	25⅞	25½	25½	
4¾	⅞	RapAm wt	35	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2	RathP	53	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
32⅞	13½	Raylnd .40 2.2 17	27	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Reading 9	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17	14⅞	REInv 1.20 7.5 12	7	16	16	16	
13⅝	10	RtlncT 1.40 13. 6	3	11	10¾	11	
5⅜	2½	Realaw .25e 8.7 11	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	2⅛	ReevesT 47	260	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4	RefgTr .25e 5.0 4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	RegalB .60 6.7 7	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr 1a 6.4 5	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
14	5⅜	RepGyp .40 3.2 4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
43	29½	RepNY 2 5.6 5	3	36	35¾	36	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25	22	RNY pf2.12 9.1	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	14½	ReshCot .24 1.5 8	50	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
69½	20½	ResrtA 17	2528	52	49½	50⅝	+ ⅜
108	27	ResrtB 25	z4750	77¾	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅝
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc 16	387	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅜
13¾	4¾	RexNore 14	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	RibletP .12 1.7 4	106	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
10¼	5⅞	Richton .44 6.6 7	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo 7	49	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
16⅛	8⅝	Robntch	69	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Roblin .12 2.3 4	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅝	10	Rockway 1 8.3 5	1	12	12	12	
8	4	Rossmr 2	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm 10	1001	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
10⅛	7⅜	Ruddck .42e 5.2 5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10	7½	Rudick pf.56 7.0	3	8	8	8	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco 4	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp 13	10	4	4	4	
19	10⅞	Russell .48 3.9 5	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
33½	23¼	RustCft .40 1.2 16	20	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —					
5⅝	4	SFM .20 4.8 5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1½	SMD 4	21	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SSP 8	13	4½	4½	4½	
16	9⅝	Salem .40a 3.2 6	14	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
20½	14¾	SFrRE 1.60 8.4 17	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
14¾	5	Sondate .40 3.3 5	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
10⅜	6½	SoundrL .30 3.3 7	52	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅞	SchelbE .56 9.7 14	47	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
21⅜	12⅝	Schnull .88a 6.0 4	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller 7	1	3	3	3	
5⅜	2½	SciMgt .10 2.7 10	58	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
37½	21¼	SciAtlo .20 .6 15	34	36⅛	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
22½	12¼	SbdAM .40 2.0 3	14	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
9¼	3⅜	Sealctro 5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	15-16	Seaport 14	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	7	SeasnAll .20 1.4 21	106	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	SecMtg	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt	28	3-64	3-64	3-64	+1-64
10⅝	6⅛	Selas .36 5.0 5	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
3	15-16	SeligAsc 13	13	1½	1½	1½	
8	5⅞	Semtch .20b 3.3 14	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¾	Srvlsco .36 6.0 5	2	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Servo	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4	SnaerS .40e 6.4 6	44	6½	6¼	6¼	
24⅝	11⅝	Sharon 1 4.5 5	11	22¼	21½	22	+ ¾
8¼	5⅝	Shawln .50b 9.1 6	36	5½	5½	5½	
8¼	2½	SheltrR 5	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
6	3⅛	Shopwell 13	61	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
42½	19	Snowbl 1 4.2 8	133	24⅝	21¾	24	+2½
27⅝	11⅞	Sierrcin .30 1.4 12	19	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
17	8	Sifco .56 3.7 7	15	15	15		
14⅞	9¼	Sigma .40 2.5 8	91	u15⅞	15	15¾	+ ⅞
15¼	10¼	Silolnc .30 2.4 4	50	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+1⅛
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst 4	46	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6	3¼	SimcoS .25b 5.4 8	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	10½	Simkins .80 6.3 7	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Solitron 17	41	3½	3⅜	3½	
11½	5	SorgPap .32 3.3 4	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅜	Soundsn .40 5.2 3	7	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
12¼	10¼	SCEd pf1.02 9.5	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
13⅝	10½	SCEd pf1.08 9.1	16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14¾	11⅜	SCEd pf1.19 9.6	7	12¾	12¼	12⅜	
18	13	SCEd pf1.45 9.6	17	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	16	SCEd pf1.30 6.7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21 9.2	4	24	24	24	+ ¼
106⅞	93½	SCEd pf8.96 9.4	36	95½	95	95½	+1½
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk .50 6.3 6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29¾	24	SwFIB pf2.18 9.0	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector .20e 2.6 3	26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
6¾	3⅜	Spectro 5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	2¼	SpedOP .14r 2.8 17	1	5	5	5	
6⅜	3	Spencer .16 3.7 5	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
23¼	7	StaffrdL 9	15	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
26½	19¾	StdAlln 1 4.3 6	10	23½	22½	23½	+1¼
11⅞	6⅞	StdCont .40b 5.1 5	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29¼	19⅛	StCoosa 1.60 7.6 6	2	21	21	21	— ¼
12⅝	6	StdMetl 13	76	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
26	20	StProd 1.40 5.6 6	1	25	25	25	
13⅝	4⅞	Stange .20 2.6 8	21	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	StanAv .25e 2.2 7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Stanwd 4	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	StarSup .80 6.3 4	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅜	StarrtHo .30 3.8 4	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Steelmt .24b 4.1	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	16	StepnCh .80 4.6 7	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2¼	⅞	SterlEl 7	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
10	6⅝	StrutW .30b 3.2 16	67	9½	9⅜	9½	
5	2⅞	SueAnn .24e 8.0 14	9	3	3	3	
5½	3⅜	SunCityl .25 6.7	4	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ¼
17½	7	Sunair .50r 3.0 11	80	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc .16b .7 23	442	u23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
8⅛	5⅜	SunshJr .36 6.5 5	14	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
19⅞	13	SupFdS .40 2.6 7	20	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
19⅛	8½	Supind .25 1.7 8	138	14⅞	13⅜	14¾	+1⅛
11⅞	6	SupSurg .32 3.8 6	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
28¾	20½	Supron .30 1.1 18	18	27½	27	27½	+ ½
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh 4	44	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf 1 10.	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
38⅞	22⅞	Syntex .90 2.7 9	366	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
33½	19⅝	SyscoCp .56 1.8 8	14	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	10⅞	SystEng 13	75	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅜
		— T—T—T —					
5⅝	1⅝	TFI 9	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅞	TabPd .20 1.6 8	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
14⅛	7¼	Tannet .28 3.3 4	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	Tastv 1.20b 10. 10	4	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
3⅛	1¼	TechSym 11	30	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	3¼	TechOp 7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	TechTp .07r 2.2 7	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	3⅝	Tectrol .20 4.2 6	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
38	16⅞	TelonR	64	18	31½	30⅞	30⅞— ½
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm .52 5.6 6	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
27½	15⅛	Telflex .40 2.3 10	24	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ ½
21⅝	10	Telsci .60 3.5 13	34	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
6	1⅝	Tenno	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4½	⅜	Tenneco wt	808	11-16	7-16	11-16	+ ¼
9	3½	Tenney .41t 6.6 10	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Tensor 13	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn 8	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
10⅞	4⅜	TerraC .40 5.8 53	40	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	TetraT 22	13	12½	12¼	12½	
16⅜	7⅜	TexlAir .16 1.4 9	83	11¾	11½	11¾	
1⅝	½	ThorCp	1	¾	¾	¾	
4	2⅜	Thorofar 7	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅝	2⅞	ThreeD .20 5.5 3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13¼	Thrilim .80 4.6 4	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Tidwell 4	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
84⅞	72½	TolEd pf7.76 10.	z30	75	75	75	+1
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG .28 3.2 5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorlnCp .80 4.7 8	x11	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
18¼	8⅞	TotlPet .20 1.1 15	185	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
10⅞	3	TotPet wt	85	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
7¼	2⅞	TransLux .05e 1.0 7	23	5	4⅞	5	
9⅞	7¾	TransOil .05e .6 9	43	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
10	7	TriSM .60 7.6 4	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅛	7⅛	TrioCp .20 1.4 8	9	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
21⅝	3 5-16	TuboM	109	18½	17⅜	18	— ⅜
6½	3⅛	TwinFr .15 3.5 6	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —					
10⅝	7⅛	U&I 52	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	UIP .24 6.2 6	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4	1⅞	UNA .20 5.3 4	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	URS .40b 6.2 7	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax 8	45	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
16	9¼	UAirPd .64 5.1 8	5	12½	12½	12½	
14⅞	11⅝	UnCosF .60b 5.1 6	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
3⅛	1½	UnFoods 7	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2⅛	UNatCp	110	u 3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
6	5	URepInv .32e 6.1 15	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¾	9⅛	USFllr .32 2.9 7	110	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
11	7¾	UnRllT .81e 9.1 11	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
¼	1-16	UnRllT wt	5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	USRbR 1a 6.8 7	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	6½	UnityB 25	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	UnivCig .05 .9 5	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs .32 2.1 10	68	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
16¼	9	UnivRu .72 7.4 4	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —					
14⅝	7½	Valle's .81t 11. 7	13	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
16¼	11⅛	Valmac .80 5.2 6	2	15½	15½	15½	
2¾	2	ValueL .06e 2.4	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4¾	1½	Veril 4	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	16⅞	VermtA .32b 1.9 6	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
10¼	4¾	Vernitrn .10 1.6 7	28	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
8½	1¼	Vertiple 7	29	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5	1¾	Viatech 5	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¾	1⅜	VintageE 4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	5⅝	Virco .16b 2.6 4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12¾	5⅛	Vishay 10	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
7	3¼	VisualG .16 3.4 7	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
4	2⅝	VolMer .12e 4.2 8	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	VulcCp .15e 3.0 4	14	5⅛	5	5	
		— W—W—W —					
6	2⅝	WTC .10 2.4 11	28	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10¼	6⅛	Wockht .40b 5.5 7	24	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
18½	10⅛	Wainoco 14	139	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	20⅛	Walco .80 3.6 6	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
11⅝	5¾	WallcS .28 3.8	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
37¼	12¼	Wang .06 .2 20	77	34¾	33⅞	34½	+1
34⅞	10⅝	Wang B .16 .5 18	90	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¾
17¾	7	Words Co.20 1.7 4	16	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
23¾	4⅛	WornC pf.05 .4	26	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ½
3⅞	1⅞	WshHm 31	3	2½	2½	2½	
26¾	22½	WshPost s .36 1.4 8	40	25½	24⅞	25⅞	+1¼
25½	20⅛	WRIT 1.96 8.4 14	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
7½	4½	Watsco .30 5.3 8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA .07r .8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5¼	3⅛	Wellco .25 5.7 15	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn .38 5.1 6	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn 1a 3.0 5	37	33⅝	33	33	— ½
19½	10½	WstFin .48 2.7 3	53	18¼	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅞	Whippny .20 4.8	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall 5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅜
7-32	1-64	Whittokr wt	34	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita 10	42	5¼	5	5¼	
14	8⅞	Wmhous .50 4.0 6	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp .40 2.9 18	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Winkim .40 4.4 8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	4¾	WkWear .36 6.4 5	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr .10e .7 38	33	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
17-16	¾	WrightH	14	1	1	1	
27	14⅝	Wynnln .60 2.3 8	28	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
16	11	WymBn .64 5.4 8	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —					
17	11⅛	ZeroCp .44 3.0 8	6	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	
17½	8¾	Zimmer .36 3.7 3	25	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

Extracts from the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1978.

البنك العربى الافريقى الدولى
arab african international bank

ASSETS	1978 000$	1977 000$
Cash and Due from Banks	135 163	112 325
Fixed Deposits with Banks and Certificates of Deposit	302 775	168 667
Marketable Securities	14 968	6 557
Government Bonds	26 059	22 503
Investments in Affiliated and Associated Companies	14 486	8 385
Other Securities	2 966	2 740
Loans, Advances and Bills Discounted	636 324	440 073
Other Debit Accounts	20 472	16 745
Fixed Assets (after depreciation)	6 990	1 513
Clients' Liabilities for Letters of Credit	1 160 203	779 508
and Letters of Guarantee. (as per contra)	318 019	222 893
Grand Total	1 478 222	1 002 401

LIABILITIES	1978	1977
Demand and Fixed Deposits	476 117	325 982
Time and Fixed Deposits from Banks	491 983	229 404
Bank Borrowings	34 259	96 570
Dividends for 1978	4 858	4 000
Other Credit Accounts and Provisions	57 020	45 298
	1 064 237	701 254

CAPITAL AND RESERVES	1978	1977
Authorised Capital, Fully Subscribed 100 000*		
Paid-Up Capital	50 000+	40 000
Statutory Reserve (share premium included)	6 829	4 931
General Reserve	38 475	32 675
Profit Carried Forward	662	648
Bank's Liability for Letters of Credit	1 160 203	779 508
and Letters of Guarantee (as per contra)	318 019	222 893
Grand Total	1 478 222	1 002 401

(The total dividend for this year amounted to 11%, against 10% in the preceding year)

* Authorised Capital in 1977 was US$ 40 M.
\+ US$ 10 M was paid on 1st August 1978.

International Head Office:
44, Abdel Khalek Sarwat Street, Cairo. Telephone: 920 390 - 916 710 - 916 744
Telex: ARBFR 92071 - ARBFRO 363 - AABEX 93600 - ARABEX 304 - ARABEX 306.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 7, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.005	4.066	108.005*	46.755*	0.2386	—	6.83*	119.71*	38.56*
Brussels (a)	29.33	59.555	15.8225	6.854	3.493*	14.65175	—	17.5345	5.6525
Frankfurt	1.8518	3.765	—	43.30*	2.204x	92.60*	6.318*	111.05*	35.70*
London (b)	2.03275	—	3.765	8.694	1,705.00	4.0635	59.64	3.392	10.551
Milan	841.05	1,705.35	453.08	196.32	—	419.56	28.63	501.84	161.86
New York (c)	—	2.03605	1.851	4.27625	839.75	1.9985	29.325	1.66775	5.18725
Paris**	4.277	8.69	230.90*	—	5.0925x	213.80*	14.5875*	256.00*	82.35*
Zurich	1.6692	3.39335	90.145*	39.03405*	0.1987	83.4918*	5.6879*	—	32.15955*

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.195 ; Escudo: 47.65 ; Israeli £: 19.525 ; Peseta: 69.065 ; Schilling: 13.575 ; Sw krona: 4.3605 ; Yen: 203.975 ; Norw. krona: 5.078 ; Fin mark: 3.971 ; Belgian financial franc: 29.705 ; Hong Kong $: 4.826 ; Singapore $: 2.1725 ; Canadian $: 84.225 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

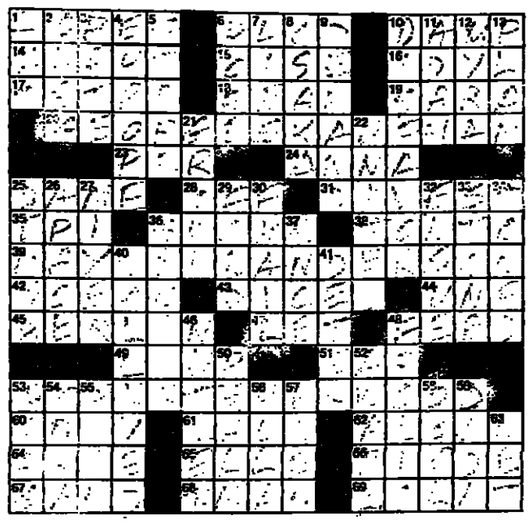
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers. 2pm EST rates for New York.
** Indicative figures.

Weekly net asset value
on March 5, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $63.55
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $46.31
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES
BY MARY BLUME.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Dreams we live by
6 Go slowly but steadily
10 Humid
14 Ra: Islands' native
15 Department of France
16 Pastoral composition
17 Bi plus two
18 A lot of paper
19 F D.R.'s mother
20 "Dinner at Eight" co-author
23 —— diem
24 Karenina
25 Title Christie held
28 Inoperative
31 Strip
35 Prefix with dermis
36 Vowed
38 Radio role of John Todd
39 "Winterset" author
42 Unlimited quantity
43 Made the dominoes gallop
44 French article
45 He wrote "Always"
47 Tennis call
48 Batten
49 Half-mask
51 Corn unit
53 "Idiot's Delight" author
60 To no avail
61 Panegyrize
62 St. ——, first English martyr
64 Fine cheese
65 Pronoun for a Parisienne
66 ——Oro (part of Spanish Sahara)
67 Hourglass contents.
68 Counterfeiter's nemesis
69 Dazzling effect

DOWN

1 Gibus or kady
2 Russian ruler: 879-912
3 Fountain of jazz
4 Common Market's sphere
5 What gawkers do
6 Minute aperture
7 Epitaph verb
8 Japan's greatest port
9 Require
10 Unkind act
11 Genesis name
12 Breckinridge of fiction
13 Scheme
21 Kennel sound
22 As one
25 Muster out, in the U.K.
26 Quickly
27 Kitchen gadget
29 Ply
30 Easily broken
32 Come after
33 Gem
34 —— down (softened)
36 Ranking member
37 Suffix with confer or defer
40 Kind of pike
41 Dissuade
46 Small fruit
48 Caper
50 Sacred song
52 Onto
53 Costae
54 River in Poland
55 Pancake
56 Island dance
57 Utopian place
58 Agora money
59 Russian's firm approval
63 Fish, in a way

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Overcast	MADRID	14	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy	MIAMI	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	13	55	Mist
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Showers	MOSCOW	7	45	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Fair	MUNICH	9	48	Overcast
BERLIN	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Overcast
BUCHAREST	4	39	Mist	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair	PRAGUE	5	41	Rain
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	8	46	Mist
DUBLIN	6	43	Showers	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Mist
EDINBURGH	6	43	Overcast	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	18	64	Rain
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast	TOKYO	11	52	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Overcast	TUNIS	18	64	Fair
HELSINKI	0	32	Fair	VIENNA	10	50	Mist
ISTANBUL	6	43	Mist	WARSAW	2	36	Mist
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Showers	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	29	84	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 7, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Baerbond	SF 720.90
— (d) Conbar	SF 670.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 542.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 695.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.00
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.80
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.82

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.30
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.96 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.93*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.72
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.91
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 26.87

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 305.00
— (d) Conasec	SF 409.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 54.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 71.50
— (d) Usec	SF 401.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 20.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.10

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.27
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$62.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.40
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 52.79
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.10

FIDELITY PO B 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.60
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.89
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 15.86

G T MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 51.34
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.69
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.34
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.89

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	382.76
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.05

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 332.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 383.00

POTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	99.81

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parten Sw. R Est	SF 1,321.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 312.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF 49.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 365.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 244.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 69.32

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 19.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 66.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 117.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.25
— (d) Ronsiac-Invest	SF 255.00
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 133.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.40
— (d) Eurospefonds	DM 29.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.45
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.35
— (d) Unispecial	DM 60.00

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.10
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.95
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.18
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.15
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.52
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.65
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,374.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$ 183.95
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.85
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.262
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.42
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.10
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$ 15.74
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.79
(d) Eurace Obligations	LF 1,120.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,121.20
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 282.67
(w) Foreslex Issue Pr.	SF 1,470.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 55.76
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.88
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.55
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.49
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	$ 267.62
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 30.25
(d) Icofund	$ 11.08
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.02
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.54
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.23
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 153.06
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.08
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.61
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.11
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.50
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$63.34
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 43.14
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,503.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 11.89
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 36.15
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Lindfund	$ 26.02
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.09
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.12
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 63.84
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.39
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,908.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.43
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.36
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 67.70
(w) Sarra (N.A.V.)	$ 14.84
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund	$ 681.17
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 46.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 63.55
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.82
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.00
(m) Uti Int'l Bond Fd	$ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 18.66
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.76
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 448.23
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 68.04
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,422.94

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. $/$ — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LECCY

REDOO

PALLOW

SLOMBY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MIRTH LOONY GAIETY LACING
Answer: One too many for a couple—A TRIO

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"EVERY TIME MARGARET LEARNS SOMETHIN', SHE ACTS LIKE SHE OWNS IT."

BOOKS

MARINA

Letters and Diaries of Marina Sulzberger

Edited by C.L. Sulzberger. Crown. 530 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Katherine Evans

"I HOPE," Marina Sulzberger wrote in a letter from Lahore, Pakistan, "I don't sound too much like the National Geographic." No danger of that. Her spelling extravaganzas and free-form punctuation would never have made it past the copy editors of that stately publication. Nor, quite likely, her cheerful irreverence towards civilizations old and new. Take what she wrote about Peshawar in 1957: "Really god was not at his best when he made that poor country. You feel that he just dumped things any old how. Sand and rocks and left overs."

Alas, the National Geographic missed a good bet. Marina Sulzberger was a first-rate reporter with more than three decades of foreign adventures to describe. Her letters were so vivid and entertaining that hundreds of them were saved by her friends. Now, three years after her death, they have been collected and edited — along with bits of her diaries) by her husband Cyrus Sulzberger, the former columnist for The New York Times.

Preserved Spellings

He has wisely kept the words exactly as she put them down — with spelling every which way. Although Marina Sulzberger spoke six languages, she could not spell in any. Instead, she elevated misspelling (noses are "nozes" in her lexicon) to a creative art. Her improvisations and flights of fancy give old words new flavor and make it possible to hear her Greek accent, as in this early account of a trip to Chantilly: "We went for a walk in the forest and imagine how crazy we went when we found feailds and feilds of dafodils. We picked and picket until we could hold no more. The children were speechless with delight."

Marina Ladas was a Greek girl from a family with some connections but little money when she met Cy Sulzberger, foreign correspondent for the Times, in Athens in 1940. From the time she married him two years later in Jerusalem, to her death in 1976, she wrote hundreds — perhaps thousands — of letters to her family and friends. From Paris, where they lived in winter, Greece in the summers and every continent on the earth — except Antarctica where her husband could not take her with him — came an outpouring of her colorful reactions. There is not a pompous political thought in the lot. She simply recorded the response of her fine mind and spirited good humor to everything she saw and heard. "So while Cy struggled with statistics and ever contradictory information, I just walked and looked and listened and talked" — and put it down, with the help of her husband's typewriter, to mail to her beloved mother in Athens and a star-studded list of friends.

Of her first view of Russia in the winter of 1955, she wrote: "One is suddenly plunged into a sort of never never land where everything is both true and false, good and bad, where every preconceived idea is both confirmed and denied . . . We have been here exactly a week today and it feels as if we had never been anywhere else . . . For one thing the endless planes, all white, all flat make one feel that there is nothing but Russia all around one and that there is no use trying to get out. It has a strange horrid fascination however, like looking under the bed for a burglar a secretly hoping he is there.

She saw the unusual in the or nary and the extraordinary in usual. After fishing on Lake Alb in Uganda, she wrote: "The m unexpected thing of all . . . when we were sitting in our b boat and suddenly there would h swirl and a churning of water a there right under our nozes wo slowly rise something looking actly like the old leather sofa in library, only with absurdly delic pink ears and small malevol pink eyes. Hypos. By the dozen And of Afghanistan in the spri she wrote: "The mudd which is at its best now that the snow starting to melt, is the most spl did you have ever seen. The go grey clinging type."

Greece was always her first l and it was Greece that brought her best as a landscape artist: wide yellow fields with olive t and figs and the smell of hot p needels. Then a river . . . plane trees all the way down heards of baby sheep searching shade. Huge walnut trees and bl berries and then row after row hills pale yellow turning into d blue mountains in the distan And Everywhere that most d cious of god's after thoughts cyprus tree just to give the ri proportion to everything."

One bumps into unexpected i dom. Describing a high-min symposium in Aspen, Colo., said: "We spent hours trying to fine freedom and the only tim opened my mouth in exhasperat was then, just to say that we w all wasting our time as in my m there were only two complete o and one almost unconditional that is to love, to dream and to one's own life."

In 30 years of her letters, ther almost no gossip and hardly unkind word. Only a few trench comments. She found post-Wa gate Washington "run by a bu of self satisfied smug self impor provincials. First and foremo press, who has bamboozled body into thinking it almi And then there was the bitte of working for The New Times — if your nam Sulzberger. Her only flash of is directed at the managing for his "jealousy of such pr tions" over Cy Sulzberger's e sive interview with President N in 1970. But on a very sunny, b horizon that is the only cloud.

'Knee Deep in Dukes'

Hers was a life to envy. She a loving family, two child houses in Paris and in Gr friends who were mostly amb dors or Rothschilds or Andre raux — ("knee deep in Duke once described herself). Nam head of state and she had d with him — or at least lunched invited her to his birthday par 1951 and she was asked to White House for a heart-to with Mamie (who said "Mrs. man was 'too busy doing noth and Mrs. Roosevelt 'too busy ning around the country' " to k the place in good repair). Indonesia, she did the nati dance with President Sukarno out in the noonday sun. Typic she saw the funny side: "There all were sweating like sponges smiling bravely leaping and bo ing on terrace and lawn squeeking up again and all toge looking too absurd for words. me this awful race for popula with the underpriveleged nation

Marina Sulzberger remai amused and surprised by what called "the delicious things happen to me" — which she wa gifted at sharing with others. grandmother described her as h ing a rare combination of " liance and goodness." And I wo add, an unusual capacity to and give pleasure as she does in letters.

Katherine Evans is a Washing writer.

©Washington Post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	G	G	S		G	A	S	H		M	E	L	B	A
L	A	N	E		O	L	E	A		O	N	E	U	P
U	P	A	N	D	D	O	W	N		B	A	T	O	R
L	E	T	D	O	W	N		D	R	U	N	O		
		I	L	I	E		S	E	T	U	P	O	R	
E	L	A	N	E	T		A	D	D	U	P			
T	O	N	G	S		C	L	O	D		M	E	W	P
T	O	A	D		S	H	O	W	T		O	M	E	O
U	P	T	O		T	E	E	N		E	L	I	T	E
		W	H	E	E	S		S	Y	S	T	E	M	
D	O	W	N	T	I	E	R		A	T	I	T		
E	W	E		P	R	E		T	U	N	E	S	U	P
A	N	D	U	P		D	O	W	N	G	R	A	D	E
L	U	I	S	E		U	P	A	T		E	L	I	A
S	P	E	E	D		P	A	R	S		R	A	C	K

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Skillful defense punished a declarer who had reached a slightly inferior contract on the diagramed deal.

The auction demonstrated once again that players who bid a five-card suit twice are likely to end up in the wrong contract. At his second turn, South should certainly have bid two diamonds, reaching a safe spot. His two-spade bid, theoretically guaranteeing a six-card suit, was a poor move, but he had a fair chance of escaping punishment.

Looking at the four hands, it would seem that South can take eight tricks. But East-West found a good defense.

East made the first key play by ducking his partner's heart lead, allowing the jack to score. South persevered with hearts, and so did East, who returned the suit after taking his ace. This permitted the declarer to discharge his club loser, but this was an ephemeral triumph.

South led a trump, and the king lost to the ace. Now West was able to lead his last heart and his partner ruffed dummy's winner with the jack. The declarer overruffed with the queen, but the contract was now doomed. He could not conveniently remove West's l trump.

The spade nine forced the k and West shifted to a club. So could, and did, win with the and lead a diamond, but he l now lost control of the trump-su When West won and continu clubs, South was forced to ruff. I continued diamonds, forcing We to ruff in his turn, and the res was down one.

NORTH(D)
♠ 73
♡ K Q 106
◇ Q 1054
♣ A Q 10

WEST	EAST
♠ K 1062	♠ J 4
♡ 9872	♡ A 53
◇ A 6	◇ 972
♣ 853	♣ K J 963

SOUTH
♠ K Q 985
♡ J 4
◇ K J 83
♣ 74

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid ding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart nine.

هكذا من الأصل

As Baseball Veterans

Wilson and Giles oin Hall of Fame

MPA, Fla., March 7 (UPI) — s Wilson, a great slugger of the s and early 1930s, and Warren s, president of the National ue for 18 years, were voted baseball's Hall of Fame today he Baseball Writers Associa- s veterans committee.

ilson, a 5-foot-6-inch, 200- d barrel of a man whose bat- skills were undermined by ing problem, enjoyed one of nost spectacular seasons in his- in 1930 for the Chicago Cubs. batted .356, set the National ue record of 56 home runs in season and the major-league of 190 runs batted in.

spent his 12-year career most- with the Cubs, from 1926 gh 1931. Earlier he played for New York Giants and later for Brooklyn Dodgers and, briefly e end of the line, the Philadel- Phillies.

ilson had a .307 batting aver- n the major leagues, with 244 runs and 1,062 runs batted e died in 1948.

Helped Umpires

les, who died last Feb. 7, be- the National League's presi- in 1951 and took on the job of gthening the authority of ires.

Warren Giles was the greatest d the umpires ever had," said o Conlan, a former umpire, he was inducted into the Hall ame. "He did more to help than anyone else in baseball ry."

venteen of the 18 members of Veterans Committee voted, 13 votes necessary to elect a member. Exact votes were not unced.

spokesman for the committee other players considered were y Mize, Chuck Klein, Charlie n, Lefty O'Doul, Vic Willis, Jake Daubert, Biz Mackey (a Negro League player), Fred Fitzsimmons, Urban Shocker and Babe Herman. He said the other executive considered was Tom Yawkey and the manager considered was Walter Alston.

Umpires Out

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI) — Major league baseball may be forced to open its spring training schedule with local umpires handling the calls.

The umpires, in addition to wanting more money, are demanding more free time during the season and other benefits. Their demands are being made on an individual basis, unlike last August's one-day group walkout.

"We're going to work under the assumption that they won't work," Dick Buttler, supervisor of American League umpires, said yesterday. "We have already advised the clubs to plan on using local umpires."

In other spring training developments, Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major Leagues Players Association, said that pending arbitration involving the Atlanta Braves and their holdout third baseman, Bob Horner, has been given priority status.

But even at that, Miller said, "it will probably be sometime in April before an arbitration date can be set." The regular season opens for the Braves at Houston April 6.

Brett Back

While the Braves continued to have trouble with their third baseman, the Kansas City Royals welcomed theirs back. George Brett returned to camp yesterday and said he expected to be ready for the season opener despite a three-week layoff to recuperate from surgery on his right thumb.

Brett underwent surgery in Kansas City to remove calcium deposits.

The Chicago Cubs' executive vice president, Bob Kennedy, declared relief ace Bruce Sutter an "untouchable" and suggested that other major league teams should not waste their time inquiring about his availability.

Bill Lee, never one to duck a controversy, has admitted he smoked marijuana for the last 11 years, but never at the ballpark, he added.

"Certainly I use it," Lee told a reporter from the Lynn (Mass.) Daily Evening Item. "I've used it since 1968. I never brought it to the ballpark, but I've used it since then, personally. I've always used it."

1930 photograph

Hack Wilson taking batting practice.

Clippers Seeking Playoff Berth

NBA Outcasts Find a Home

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT) — For a coach and players who seemed unwanted elsewhere, San Diego appeared to be the perfect place: The city had failed to hold on to two pro basketball franchises before the Buffalo Braves relocated there this season with a cast of troublesome reputations.

But with three quarters of the National Basketball Association season over, the Clippers have won eight of their last nine games, 15 of the last 21 and they are battling for a Western Conference playoff berth, thanks to the efforts of:

- Gene Shue — dismissed as the coach of the Philadelphia 76ers.
- Lloyd Free — unwanted when the 76ers put him on the trading block during the offseason.
- Sidney Wicks — traded to Boston, only to become a scapegoat for everything that was wrong with the Celtics when they turned from winners to losers.
- Nick Weatherspoon — cut by the Chicago Bulls midway through last season.
- Brian Taylor — returned from more than a year of "self-imposed exile," after he left the Denver Nuggets.
- Kevin Kunnert, Kermit Washington and Swen Nater — played for a total of 14 teams during 6 seasons apiece as pros.

Social Equality

"There are no snobby guys on this team," said Free, the league's second-highest scorer, the other day. "We're a bunch of guys who relate to each other and go out together and enjoy being with each other. It makes for a togetherness that can breed winning.

"Gene is the type of coach who can go both ways, depending on the situation. He was maligned in Philadelphia and took the brunt of the criticism, much of which should have been heaped on management. He continuously had front-office interference. There's no pressure here and it makes for one heck of a happy feeling."

Randy Smith, Free's high-scoring backcourt mate, was more realistic about the Clippers' happiness.

No Happy Losers

"Winning is the big thing," said Smith. "Losers are never happy. Take a look at losing teams and you will find a host of personality problems, some true, some manufactured. How many times did you hear that Bob McAdoo and Spencer Hanwood couldn't play together? I wonder if that talk would have been around if the Knicks were winning.

"The same thing happened with the 76ers. When they didn't win the title, Julius Erving and George McGinnis couldn't play together and it was a team that Gene Shue couldn't control. He's controlling us pretty good."

The Clippers were born out of one of the most unusual trades in sports history. John Brown, the Braves' owner, while seeking a new home for his troubled franchise, instead switched ownerships with Irv Levin of the Boston Celtics.

Accompanying the switch in ownership was a seven-player deal in which Washington, Wicks, Kunnert and Freeman Williams, the Celtics' top draft choice and the nation's leading college scorer last season, moved from Boston to the Clippers. In return, the Celtics received Marvin Barnes, since waived; Nate Archibald and Billy Knight, who has since been traded to the Indiana Pacers.

Most of the players involved in the trade had poor pro basketball reputations, but Shue, in his 13th pro coaching season, has always sought out talent, often without regard to the trouble that came with it.

"It's been an incredible season," said Shue, dismissed as a 76er coach after 10 games last season. "When you put it all together, sure we were a strange cast of characters, but when you're building a team, you bring in players and discount what their past has been and you look at their abilities and not their personalties.

"A coach is paid to produce a winner. You win with talent and I have come to accept the fact that talented people have little problems. You learn to put up with problems provided they come from those who help the team win. What holds for one coach, doesn't often hold for another."

"Weatherspoon is a great example," Shue noted. "He gets waived at Seattle and at Chicago and no one picks him up. We brought him into camp and he's great for us. He may well be the comeback player of the year. He's averaging more than 13 points for us and having the best season of his career.

"I remember when I was coaching at Baltimore and Houston was offering Elvin Hayes around and no one wanted him. Everybody was afarid of his reputation and we took him for Jack Marin and it turned out to be one heck of a trade. Free is a similar case."

Perhaps the biggest Clipper turnaround has been Wicks, who had been called "hyper-sensitive," "arrogant" and "the most disruptive influence to ever walk into the Boston Garden."

Now Wicks said he couldn't be happier in San Diego even though he is being used as the third forward and averaging just over 10 points a game, half of his career average.

"For me, more than anything else, it was like coming home," he said. "In San Diego, there are friendly surroundings and people who know me and knew me before."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	43	19	.694	—
Philadelphia	34	29	.540	9½
New Jersey	32	30	.516	11
New York	28	40	.412	18
Boston	25	38	.397	18½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	40	26	.606	—
Atlanta	37	29	.561	3
Houston	36	29	.554	3½
Cleveland	27	38	.415	12½
Detroit	24	39	.381	14½
New Orleans	21	45	.318	19

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	40	26	.606	—
Denver	37	32	.536	4½
Milwaukee	28	38	.424	12
Indiana	26	39	.400	13½
Chicago	23	41	.359	16

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	40	25	.615	—
Seattle	39	26	.600	1
Phoenix	38	27	.585	2
San Diego	35	32	.522	6
Portland	33	31	.516	6½
Golden State	30	37	.448	11

Tuesday's Results

Atlanta 94, Philadelphia 91
San Antonio 103, New Jersey 99
Portland 118, New York 110
Houston 119, Denver 118

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, SA	64	774	366	1914	29.9
Free, SD	63	634	531	1799	28.6
McAdoo, Bos	47	484	248	1216	25.9
M.Johnson, Atl	63	663	278	1604	25.5
Gilmore, Chi	64	610	362	1582	24.7
Malone, Hou	64	553	449	1555	24.3
Abdul-Jbbr, LA	63	613	286	1514	24.0
Davis, Phoe	62	593	265	1451	23.4
Drew, Atl	62	521	409	1451	23.4
Thompson, Den	63	560	353	1473	23.4

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	64	465	663	1128	17.6
Gilmore, Chi	64	245	594	839	13.1
Abdl-Jbbr, LA	63	154	640	794	12.6
Robinson, Phoe	62	187	584	771	12.4
Sikma, Sea	65	182	615	797	12.3

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Porter, Det	63	802	12.7
Lucas, GS	67	648	9.6
Nixon, LA	65	583	9.0
Ford, KC	64	566	8.8
Westphal, Phoe	64	412	6.4

Transactions

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BUFFALO SABRES—Reactivated Jim Schoenfeld, defenseman, from the disabled list.
VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Signed Veli-Pekka Ketola, center.

World Hockey Association

NEW ENGLAND WHALERS—Sent Mike Antonovich and George Lyle, left wings, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Traded Claude Humphrey, defensive end, to the Philadelphia Eagles for undisclosed draft choices.

Gerd Mueller

Mueller Goes From Bayern To the NASL

MUNICH, March 7 (UPI) — Gerd Mueller, who announced last month he was leaving the Bayern Munich soccer club, announced today that he will play for the Fort Lauderdale Strikers of the North American Soccer League.

Mueller said he signed a 2½ year contract last night and would start to play for the Florida club on June 1. His salary was not disclosed.

Mueller, 33, a 5-foot-10-inch, 170-pound forward, had played for Bayern Munich since July, 1964.

He led the West German league in scoring in 1967, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1978 and was West Germany's Player of the Year in 1967 and European Player of the Year in 1970. In 427 games in West Germany's First Division, he scored 365 goals.

While playing for the West German national team, he scored 68 goals in 62 games, including the winning goal for West Germany against the Netherlands in the 1974 World Cup championship match.

Narrow Victory

COLOGNE, March 7 (AP) — FC Koln scored a 1-0 victory against the Glasgow Rangers in their first leg quarter-final match of the Europen Cup here last night. The lone goal was scored by Dieter Mueller in the 58th minute.

David Still in Coma

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 7 (UPI) — Leonardo David, 18, the Italian skiing star, remained in a coma today, still in critical but stable condition after surgery to remove a blood clot after a World Cup race at Lake Placid, N.Y.

1950 photograph

Feller after his 200th victory.

Feller Still Has the Big Pitch

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 7 (AP) — The tall, loose-jointed man wearing wire-rimmed spectacles extends his celebrated right arm for a handshake, and says: "My card."

It isn't an ordinary one. It is a folded card as big around as an official American League baseball, which it depicts. Opened, it introduces Bob Feller.

There is a portrait of a younger Feller and a brief biography, detailing his election to baseball's Hall of Fame, his 3 no-hit and 12 one-hit games and the notation. "Selected at the Baseball Centennial as the world's greatest living right-handed pitcher."

In an age of fleeting legends, it is hard to forget Bob Feller, the Iowa farm boy whose blazing speed mowed the batters down in the era of Joe DiMaggio and Ted Williams. He had 2,581 strikeouts when he retired after the 1956 season.

DiMaggio has managed to remain in the public eye as a dignified huckster for an instant coffee machine and a New York savings bank. Williams plugs fishing equipment, but, like many of his contemporaries, has drifted into the shadows and surrendered center stage to the Pete Roses, Dave Parkers and Reggie Jacksons.

Not Rapid Robert.

Zealously, he struggles to keep his name and exploits on people's lips. There is not a baseball personality anywhere, active or inactive, who so thoroughly saturates the baseball map.

Spring training finds him zipping from camp to camp — Florida to Arizona. He never misses a Hall of Fame ceremony at Cooperstown, N.Y. He is the most faithful regular at Oldtimer Games and other functions. From Bangor to San Diego, Detroit to Dunedin, he hits the tank towns as well as the metoropolitan centers.

"Got to go to Appleton, Wis.," he said after starring in the annual Oldtimer's Game at Al Lang Field here last weekend and striking out Willie Mays, the first man he faced.

"I go to about 90 to 100 functions a year to talk to business groups and kids. This is in addition to my baseball appearances. From the first of May until Labor Day, there are not two days in a row that I don't have a baseball in my hand. Most of the time, I am in uniform."

It's not the same uniform he wore for two decades with the Cleveland Indians, starting as a 16-year-old prodigy out of Van Meter, Iowa, in 1935 and ending as the winner of 266 games — with a four-year break for Navy duty in World War II. That uniform is in Cooperstown.

Feller reached into his temporary locker and pulled out an 8 x 11-inch flyer with a full-length autographed picture on the front and a thorough historical record of his accomplishments on the back.

"I give this to the fans who come out to watch me," he said. "Cost me about 7 cents each."

Then he hauled out another item — a gold-embossed certificate. It said, "This Certifies That [blank space for name] Batted Against Bob Feller [blanks for date, place and result]," followed by the signature of a witness and Bob Feller, himself.

"This is my new gimmick — something special," he said. "I do a lot of stuff for banks, corporations and such. For a fixed amount, I agree to pitch to some of the executives and hand out this certificate. They love it."

For extra special friends, Feller has a bronzed, life-sized reproduction of his right hand grasping a signed baseball. "It's the kind of thing you see in museums," he explained.

The 60-year-old Hall of Famer said he finds audiences more interested in baseball anecdotes than the game's problems.

"Like the time I struck out Leo Durocher — my first strikeout in 1936," he said, "and Leo hid behind the water cooler."

'imbledon Is Expanding Center Court to Add Seats

By Geoffrey Miller

MBLEDON, England, March ') — They're raising the roof mbledon.

as often happened before, es- ly when Bjorn Borg won his successive title and Virginia became women's champion nt of Queen Elizabeth. But me it's for real.

roof of the famous Center is being raised by several to make room for four extra of seats all round. That will in an extra $140,000 this year he tournament that cannot naking money.

extra seats will build up the ator capacity of the Center Court to 11,688 sitting plus nearly 3,000 standing. The seats for all 12 days of the tournament were all sold, in a drawing, to mail applicants weeks ago. Thousands of unlucky people will have their money returned.

Quick Payoff

It is costing the All-England Club around $450,000 to raise the roof. By the championships of 1982 the work will have been fully paid for by increased revenue from spectators.

The Center Court is becoming a real center court for the first time, too. Ever since the present club was opened in 1923, the Center Court has been at one end, with a dozen other courts stretching away to the south end of the grounds.

It was simply called the Center Court because that was what they used to call the main court at the old club in Worple Road a mile away, where the championships were started in 1877.

Now they are making four new courts on the north side of the Center Court. Nobody can say for certain whether they will be ready for this year's championships, starting June 25.

"We hope two new courts or perhaps three will be ready for use," said Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the All-England Club. "It really depends on the weather between now and June.

"Once we have opened the new courts we will rest some of the old ones in rotation. And we hope it will have the effect of spreading the crowds and relieving congestion."

Up to 33,000 people cram into the grounds of the club on the most popular days of the championships.

Some people have complained they paid their money at the gate and then had difficulty seeing any tennis. Others think its all part of the traditional fun of Wimbledon.

This year, notwithstanding the new courts, officials are planning to restrict the crowds slightly.

"We will not allow more than 30,000 people in at any one time," Burnett said. "By the end of the afternoon a lot of people always leave, so then we will allow more in for the evening."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	40	12	10	90	282	168
NY Rangers	34	21	8	76	257	216
Atlanta	35	22	6	76	256	217
Philadelphia	29	20	14	72	212	192

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	24	27	12	60	194	222
Vancouver	19	35	10	48	185	242
St. Louis	16	40	8	40	197	280
Colorado	13	45	8	34	174	285

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	43	12	9	95	273	163
Los Angeles	28	27	9	65	229	226
Pittsburgh	27	26	9	63	220	228
Washington	20	34	11	51	225	276
Detroit	15	34	14	44	206	242

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	36	17	11	83	255	200
Buffalo	26	24	13	65	204	206
Toronto	26	27	11	63	204	203
Minnesota	23	29	11	57	209	216

Tuesday's Results

Buffalo 3, N.Y. Islanders 2
Philadelphia 5, Colorado 0

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	35	22	1	71	239	185
Quebec	31	23	5	67	219	193
New England	29	23	8	66	239	216
Winnipeg	28	29	6	62	236	245
Cincinnati	25	30	6	56	212	222
Birmingham	24	32	4	52	220	239
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Tuesday's Results

Birmingham 5, Winnipeg 4
Quebec 4, Edmonton 3

All-America Teams

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP) — The Associated Press All-America college basketball team:

CENTER: Bill Cartwright, San Fran., 7-1, Sr.
FORWARD: Larry Bird, Indiana State, 6-9, Sr.
FORWARD: David Greenwood, UCLA, 6-9, Sr.
GUARD: Sidney Moncrief, Arkansas, 6-4, Sr.
GUARD: Earvin Johnson, Mich. State, 6-8, So.

Second Team

CENTER: Mike Gminski, Duke, 6-11, Jr.
FORWARD: Reggie King, Alabama, 6-6, Sr.
FORWARD: Calvin Natt, NE Louisiana, 6-5, Sr.
GUARD: Vinnie Johnson, Baylor, 6-1, Sr.
GUARD: Ronnie Lester, Iowa, 6-2, Sr.

Third Team

CENTER: Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue, 7-1, Jr.
FORWARD: Greg Kelser, Mich. State, 6-7, Sr.
FORWARD: Kelly Tripucka, N. Dame, 6-7, So.
GUARD: Sly Williams, Rhode Island, 6-7, Jr.
GUARD: Roy Hamilton, UCLA, 6-2, Sr.

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI) — The UPI All-America college basketball team:

Larry Bird, Indiana St., 6-9, Sr.
David Greenwood, UCLA, 6-9, Sr.
Mike Gminski, Duke, 6-11, Jr.
Earvin Johnson, Mich St., 6-8, So.
Jim Spanarkel, Duke, 6-5, Sr.

Second Team

Kelly Tripucka, Notre Dame; Mike O'Koren, North Carolina; Bill Cartwright, San Francisco; Sidney Moncrief, Arkansas; Darrell Griffith, Louisville

Third Team

Eugene Banks, Duke, Sly Williams, Rhode Island; James Bailey, Rutgers; Kelvin Ransey, Ohio State; Ronnie Lester, Iowa.

Toledo Gains Berth in NCAA

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI) — The final NCAA conference champion was decided last night when Toledo scored a 72-65 victory over Central Michigan to settle the tie for the Mid-American Conference title.

Toledo, 21-7, plays at Bloomington, Ind., Saturday against Iowa in the Mideast Regional while Central Michigan, 19-8, goes to West Lafayette, Ind., tomorrow to play Purdue in a first-round NIT game.

In another disputed championship, Eastern Kentucky University has been affirmed as tops in the Ohio Valley Conference, despite the illegality of a foul call against a Western Kentucky player that meant the difference in the championship game Saturday.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

'Dear Ayatollah: Pay Up or. . .'

WASHINGTON — With the change of government in Iran there are many companies in the United States which are having a very difficult time collecting on their bills for goods and services provided the Middle East country when the shah was in power.

Their requests for payment from the Ayatollah Khomeini's provisional government have gone unanswered. so several companies have turned the matter over to American collection agencies who are ruthless when it comes to collecting unpaid bills.

Buchwald

One company. the Rugged Aviation Corp., hired the Chicago-based Threatening Collection Agency to see if it could get the Ayatollah to come up with $956 million and 35 cents that Rugged claimed Iran owed it for 50 of its latest jet fighter planes.

The first thing Threatening did was send the Ayatollah a strong letter which went as follows:

"Dear Sir,

"The Rugged Aviation Co. has turned over your delinquent account to us for payment. According to their files you owe them $956 million and 35 cents, plus an 18 percent penalty for late payment.

"We're sure this has been an oversight. We will expect your check within 10 days or will take further action which, we hasten to mention, will cause great embarrassment to you and your family."

A few days later Threatening received a postcard with the Ayatollah's picture on it and the words:

"Allah be with me. I'm not paying one rial for anything that the shah ordered."

Threatening followed up with its second letter.

"Dear Ayatollah,

"Your cavalier attitude toward this obligation leaves us no choice but to inform you that unless you make partial payment on your debt to Rugged Aviation (we would consider $500 million a show of good faith), we will report you to the Retail Credit Association where you wil be listed as a bad credit risk. This means that your American Express, Visa, Master Charge and Diner's Club cards will be considered invalid and will not be accepted by any restaurant in the Free World.

"We will also notify Sears, Roebuck, Radio Shack and Bloomingdale's that you are a four-flusher and should not be permitted to buy anything on installment unless you first settle your outstanding debt for the fighter planes."

The Ayatollah sent another postcard which read:

"May you suck sand in your mouth for the rest of your life."

Threatening sent its third letter. It had no salutation.

"It is obvious you are not familiar with American collection agencies in this country so let us inform you that we will stop at NOTHING to collect the money you owe our client.

"How would you like it if we told everyone in Tehran that you are a deadbeat? Suppose we got a court order which gave us permission to garnishee your pay to the tune of $25 a week until the $956 million and 35 cents debt is paid in full. How do you think this will sound to your employers?

"We also have the power to repossess your car, and will do it in broad daylight in front of all your neighbors. This is your last warning, Mr. Khomeini. Our collection agency is not in business for its health."

The Ayatollah did not even bother to reply to this letter, so Threatening sent over two of its toughest collectors with baseball bats.

A week later the resident of Threatening in Chicago received this cable:

"KHOMEINI SAYS IF WE SHOW UP ONCE MORE AT THE PALACE HE WILL CUT OFF OUR RIGHT HANDS STOP SUGGEST WE OFFER TO SETTLE WITH HIM FOR TWO CENTS ON THE DOLLAR."

New York Times
Norman Cousins

Norman Cousins

'I didn't think any doctor knew enough to make a pronouncement of doom on any human being, at least not on me.'

By Beverly Beyette

WESTWOOD, Calif. — Norman Cousins, for 35 years editor of the Saturday Review, looked out from his office on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and smiled.

He is a man obviously pleased with himself. At 63, he left New York seeking "a life in which I don't have to preside over interruptions," gave up editorship of the biweekly and grabbed what he terms "the chance in one lifetime to have two lifetimes."

Today he is senior lecturer in the UCLA School of Medicine and, after two months in lotusland, a California devotee who has put his Connecticut house on the market and bought in Coldwater Canyon.

Beginning April 8 he will teach a course in the humanities for medical students. It is to be called "Great Medical Teachers," or "something like that." The premise is that "the greatest doctors have been connected not just to their textbooks," that *medicine is "as much an art as a science."*

He also spends a minimum of two days a month at Columbia University in New York. "But here, in Los Angeles, is where the subconscious is filling up," he said. Here he finds himself "thinking about things I've never thought about before."

Specifically? "The biochemistry of creativity; medical ethics; the role of compassion in the treatment of illness, the responsibility of the patient for his own illness, the importance of hope, the will to live . . ."

Cousins' fascination with the medical profession is more than academic. As a child, he had tuberculosis; then, 25 years ago, his life insurance application was turned down when an electrocardiogram showed evidence of a coronary occlusion.

"My aunt, who was the [insurance] agent, sobbed as she broke the news. The insurance doctor gave me 18 months to live, but only if I gave up my job, my sports and became competely sedentary."

When his own doctor confirmed the diagnosis and asked Cousins, "What do you think?" Cousins replied, "I think all you fellows can go to hell." Cousins shrugs. "I guess that was 867 million heartbeats ago."

Cousins is quick to say he is not advocating that everyone diagnosed as a victim of heart disease ignore his doctor's advice.

In 1964, Cousins contracted ankylosing spondylitis. "The connective tissue in my spine was disintegrating," he said. He recalls a letter, which was not intended for him to see, in which his doctor wrote of "losing me."

That did it. "I didn't think any doctor knew enough to make a pronouncement of doom on any human being," says Cousins, "at least not on me. I decided to get into the act."

Serving Again

He now believes himself cured. Until a year ago he wore steel braces on his knees. Now he runs, plays tennis. "Once in a while something won't function very well," he said. "It's just in the last month that I've been able to get my arm up and start serving overhead again."

He discovered the importance of will and of laughter. "I found that 10 minutes of solid belly-laughter would give me two hours of pain-free sleep."

What he is talking about, Cousins said, is the part played by positive emotions. "We know so much about fear, rage, frustration, the negative emotions, and how they affect the body. If negative emotions exert a downward pull, it seems inescapable that the positive emotions exert an upward force."

Cousins believes people can help their doctors to help them. How? By "taking a measure of responsibility" for both cause and treatment of illness instead of "delivering their bodies to the doctor, like carcasses."

Doctors must be able to make patients "feel secure even though they don't carry a prescription . . . unfortunately, doctors have been educated by their patients to write prescriptions," he said. "Patients feel they don't get their money's worth unless they can leave the office clutching a prescription."

"Panic itself is a form of illness," he said — and one that aggravates pain. His advice: "Cool it . . . start thinking more about cause and effect and recognize that not every pain is a symptom of cancer. Most people make no correlation between pain and the things they do to produce pain," such as overdrinking, overeating or smoking.

He is not closing his eyes to the fact of terminal illness. But, he said, "A fatal disease doesn't mean a pronouncement of death on the quality of life."

He is "heartened," he said, by what he perceives as an increasing willingness among doctors "to build new bridges to the public." Certainly, he acknowledges, the specter of malpractice suits and the age of consumerism have forced some physicians to do so.

Holistic Health

The holistic health movement of the last five years has encouraged people to take more responsibility for their bodies, he said, adding, "It need not be regarded by any doctor as a threat."

He sees its potential as the best kind of medicine but is also wary of its potential for harm. Too many, he says, are going beyond the basics and getting into "psychic surgery, pyramidology, astrology, graphology. It tends to cheapen those things central in holistic health."

Most doctors, Cousins said, "know more about the disease than about the people in whom the disease exists. Doctors need a sense not just of what disease is all about, but what life is all about. An education in liberal arts is the finest investment anyone can make . . . the fact that someone may be well trained doesn't necessarily mean that he or she is well educated."

The conversation returns to the upcoming class by Norman Cousins, senior lecturer. "What a wonderful way of picking up knowledge," he said. "There's only one of you and perhaps 35 of them."

Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *Billy Carter Enters Center for Alcoholics*

Billy Carter has been admitted to the Navy alcoholic treatment center at Long Beach, Calif., where former first lady **Betty Ford** took the cure last year. Carter had been in a Georgia hospital for treatment of chronic bronchitis — a malady his doctor says has checked his five-pack-a-day cigarette habit. Pentagon sources say White House physician Dr. **William Lukash** got in touch with Carter's Georgia doctor and they agreed the sauce had to go next.

* * *

Few estranged wives leave the wreckage of a marriage with quite so much salvage as 62-year-old **Barbara Jean Cooke**. She divorced sports entrepreneur **Jack Kent Cooke** in Los Angeles in 1977, but an out-of-court settlement of community property rights has just been reached. She gets half of Cooke's fortune, which is estimated at $100 million. Says her lawyer, **Arthur Crowley**, "It's the largest divorce settlement I've ever heard of."

Cooke

Cooke — whose pay dirt was Canadian cable television — owns the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team, the Los Angeles Kings hockey team and a four-fifths interest in the Washington Redskins . . . Meanwhile the husband of **Lindsay Wagner** — television's "Bionic Woman" — has filed for divorce, and he's asking for half of the actress's various properties and a share of her TV and motion picture residuals. Actor **Michael Brandon**, 33, also wants his estranged 29-year-old wife to give him several automobiles they acquired during their two-year marriage. They've been separated since last July.

* * *

If anyone were to call **Ray Shaw** a maniphiliac, she wouldn't be insulted. She admits she is obsessed by hands, and as a sculptor has devoted herself almost exclusively to them. Among the dozens of expressive hands Mrs. Shaw has sculpted are those of the late violinist **Mischa Elman**, the writer **Fannie Hurst**, **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, **Jack Dempsey**, **Helen Hayes**, **Lauren Bacall** and **Jimmy Doolittle**. One of her favorite subjects was **Albert Einstein**, and on Sunday she leaves for Israel with a bronze cast of his hands, which will be part of an exhibit starting March 14 at the [illegible] centennial celebration of Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The sculpture will be sold after the exhibition. Mrs. Shaw recalled how she induced Einstein to pose for her in April, 1939. "Everything else having failed, I simply knocked at Einstein's door in Princeton, N[illegible]. While I was telling his secretary why I was there, the great man shuffled up behind me — he had returned home for lunch — and when I told him I was so interested in his hands, he seemed amused and agreed to pose for me. I spent three hours making rough sketches and measuring the hands," and Mrs. Shaw said that she had told Einstein that she would like to include in her sculpture an instrument symbolic of his work, much as she had put a baton in the hand of a conductor. Einstein thought a moment and replied: "A pencil, my child, my only weapon." She put one in the right hand.

* * *

Forget elephants. If you want something remembered, call **Carol Neville-Neil**. She raised $[illegible] for the March of Dimes in Honolulu by reciting in perfect sequence 2,000 random numbers given her a week ago. It took her 35 hours to commit the list to memory and two hours to rattle it off. Says she: "I don't believe anybody has recited that many numbers in the actual length of time — at least, it isn't in the Guinness Book of Records. I really didn't believe I could do it. The first numbers were the hardest. After that, I kept going faster and faster."

* * *

Center **Bill Walton's** interests in life isn't limited to points for the Portland Trail Blazers. He's concerned about monkey-eating eagles too. That's right — monkey-eating eagles. They're found only in the Philippines and they're in danger of extinction. So Walton is in Manila working on a documentary film and signed to help save them.

* * *

Quote — **Hal Masursky** of the U.S. Geological Survey on the problems involved in naming newly-discovered features of the solar system such as the peaks and craters just found on the moons of Jupiter by the Voyager spacecraft: "The rule has been that you have to be dead to have a feature named for you. So far, no one has been willing to go to that extreme."

— SAMUEL JUSTIN

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